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Press Reports Anger French Europeans Cancel Joint U.S. Talks

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP) — An apparent U.S. diplomatic fumble has halted plans for foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany to meet later this month to discuss the East-West crisis, diplomats in Europe said today.

The incident has frozen, at least temporarily, efforts to intensify political consultations in the Western alliance and to form a common front on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, they said.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will pay a two-day working visit to Bonn on Feb. 20 and 21, a West German spokesman said, but the talks will be only bilateral. A State Department spokesman in Washington said that Mr. Vance would visit other capitals for bilateral talks. He did not rule out, however, the possibility of some kind of joint meeting.

In the now abandoned formula or four-power consultations, the four ministers had tentatively agreed to hold an informal dinner meeting in Bonn on Feb. 20 during Mr. Vance's visit.

The plan fell through, however, French officials said today that they had seen Washington press reports quoting Carter administration officials as saying that the countries had organized a two-day conference to discuss the crisis.

In a sharp reaction, France said that there never had been any plan for a meeting of this kind. France is prepared for Western consultations but not for a U.S. summons to a meeting billed as preparations for an East-West confrontation, a French spokesman said. A French official added that the date, Feb. 20, was a particularly poor choice because it coincided with President Carter's deadline for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The Carter administration has tried to rally European support for across-the-board pressure on Moscow, but European governments have preferred to issue private warnings to Soviet officials while avoiding public confrontations and sanctions, in an attempt to maintain some diplomatic and economic leverage, diplomats say.

The Carter administration leaks and the subsequent publicity also have embarrassed West Germany, diplomats said.

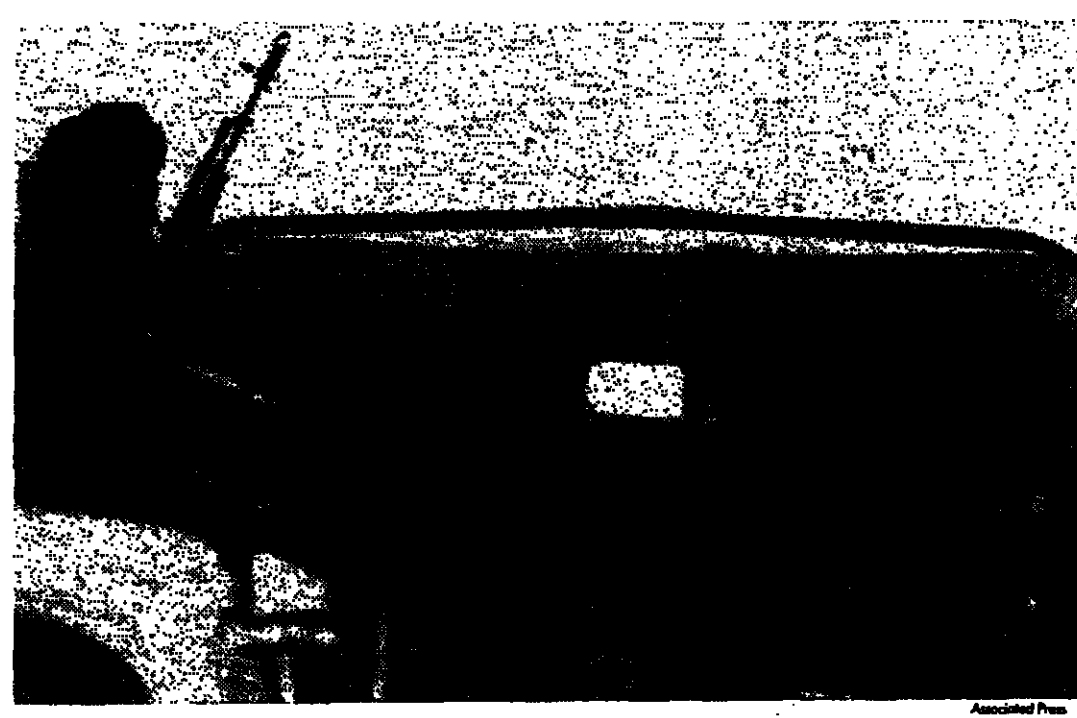
Mr. Vance's trip to Europe is aimed at getting European support for a more united, tougher Western line. His visit is scheduled one day after the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community are to meet in Rome to discuss an EC position.

NATO Problems

Mr. Vance also intends to review NATO problems. In an apparent attempt to drive a wedge between Western Europe and the United States, the Soviet Union is emphasizing that détente can continue in Europe if the European governments resist committing themselves to the U.S. stance.

In Washington, several U.S. officials blamed the problem on France.

An official said that the meeting originally had been set up for the G-7 group, minus Japan, and that was officially announced as bilateral talks to modify the French (the main economic summit of 1978 was



Soviet soldiers with assault rifles patrol the streets of Kabul in an open truck.

N. Korea, Romania Won't Sign Communiqué

2 Allies Fail to Back Russia Move

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 — North Korea and Romania have refused to sign a communiqué urging solidarity with the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan, Tass reported today.

The statement was adopted yesterday at a meeting in Sofia of parliamentarians from 12 Communist nations, Tass said. It listed Cuba,

10 More Hostages Raise San Salvador Total to 46

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 8 — Militants calling themselves the Student Revolutionary Brigade seized a business school yesterday and took at least 10 hostages, authorities said. The latest seizure brought the number of hostages held by leftists in San Salvador to 46, including eight at the Spanish Embassy and 13 at offices of the governing Christian Democratic Party.

Authorities said that about 40 youths, some as young as 12 and armed with pistols, seized the National Business School at noon and took at least 10 hostages, in a show of solidarity with the militants who occupied the Ministry of Education on Tuesday. Fifteen hostages are being held there.

Other groups yesterday took over six junior high schools in San Salvador to back the occupation of the ministry. It was not known if they were holding hostages.

At the Spanish Embassy, also seized on Tuesday, Ambassador Victor Sanchez Meza yesterday demanded better treatment for himself and seven other hostages, one of the hostages reported. The hostage quoted Mr. Sanchez as telling the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28 — that they "can kill us if that's what they want, but we won't tolerate being mistreated."

Poor sleeping conditions and lack of privacy were two of the problems cited by the ambassador, according to the hostage, who talked to a reporter inside the embassy. Mr. Sanchez told Spanish reporters allowed

Violence Is Reported Spreading in Lebanon

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 — Violence flared in northern, central and southern Lebanon today, fueling the fear of civil war prompted by Syria's decision to withdraw peacekeeping troops from Beirut.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman of Israel warned Syria today that it had put its army on alert, asserting that the redeployment of Syrian forces in Lebanon could be interpreted as preparations for an attack.

Israeli planes reportedly bombed parts of southern Lebanon, where provincial authorities reported nightlong artillery duels between Palestinian guerrillas on one side and Israeli and rightist Christian positions on the other.

One woman was reported killed and five persons wounded in the guerrilla-controlled market town of Nabatiyeh, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of the Israeli border.

Meanwhile, rival rightist Christian militias fought for control of two villages 50 miles north of Beirut for the second straight day. Government sources said five combatants were killed and eight sent to hospital since the fighting with machine guns, artillery and mortars erupted yesterday.

Snipers kept a main highway between mostly-Christian East Beirut and mostly-Muslim West Beirut closed. Rockets and shelling shook the downtown business center that separates Christian and Muslim militiamen.

City police reported two women were killed by sniper fire on the Fustat highway and three persons wounded in the overnight mortar and rocket exchanges across the downtown buffer zones manned by Syrian peacekeeping troops.

Begin Greets First Tourists From Egypt

JERUSALEM, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today told the first group of Egyptian tourists to Israel that their visit marked the beginning of prosperity for the two nations.

In a half-hour reception at his office in Jerusalem, Mr. Begin said: "This visit is a symbol of the brotherhood we can create. We made peace with Egypt. ... Enjoy your trip. And if you choose, you may stay forever."

The visitors, most of them Jews from Cairo and Alexandria, toasted Mr. Begin and presented him with a commentary on the Bible written by an 85-year-old Coptic woman from Alexandria.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin warned that if Christian forces in Lebanon are endangered as a result of the Syrian moves, Israel would not remain passive.

The commander of the Israeli-supplied Christian militia in southern Lebanon, Maj. Sami Haddad, described the frontier buffer strip under his control as tense due to movements by the Syrian Army. He said that the Syrians have given heavy weaponry to the Palestine Liberation Army.

Western defense sources said that during the past 10 days the Syrians have transferred a brigade — 3,000 to 4,000 men — from coastal positions south of Beirut into the Bekaa valley in eastern Lebanon, which is often dubbed "Israel's back door into Damascus."

A senior Syrian official was recently quoted by the leftist Beirut

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Unions Quit Steel Talks In U.K. After 90 Minutes

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 8 — Union leaders angrily walked out of negotiations aimed at settling Britain's five-week steel strike, saying that the talks with the British Steel Corp. had produced no payoff offer.

"We have been completely taken in," said Bill Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, Britain's largest steel union. "We had been led to believe



British Steel Chairman Sir Charles Villiers enters yesterday's talks with the unions.

Light Tremors on Etna

CATANIA, Sicily, Feb. 8 (AP) — Several mild tremors were felt on Mount Etna today in what experts said could be a prelude to a new burst of activity by Europe's most active volcano, where an explosion of trapped gas in September spewed out rocks and hardened lava, killing nine tourists.

New Role Has Khomeini's Consent Bani-Sadr Is Granted Power Over Council



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini signs flag, with help of his son (with pen in mouth), during a brief appearance at hospital.

one of four hostages allowed to call home Monday night. The identities of the other two were not immediately known.

A group of 50 Americans who arrived in Tehran late Wednesday on the invitation of the militants was finally allowed to leave the airport and enter the country yesterday. But a militant spokesman said they would not be allowed to see the hostages.

Bush Insists Record Is 'Clean' on '70 Funds

By Robert L. Jackson and Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Republican presidential candidate George Bush, insisting "my record is clean," denied yesterday that he had failed to report most of the \$106,000 in 1970 campaign funds channeled to him by the Nixon White House.

Mr. Bush and his campaign manager, James Baker III, said all the money had been accounted for in Texas filings covering Mr. Bush's unsuccessful Senate race. But they said, the donations were not always credited fully so that big contributions could avoid gift taxes.

The statements by Mr. Bush and his aides came in response to a Los Angeles Times report that Mr. Bush had concealed most of the \$106,000 from his campaign spending re-

N.Y. Judge Rules

Taiwan Flag Is Legal At Winter Olympics

By Barry Lorge

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 8 (WP) — A New York State judge ruled yesterday that Olympic officials must allow an athlete from Taiwan to carry Taipei's traditional flag at the opening here on Wednesday of the Winter Olympics.

In a decision handed down in nearby Plattsburgh, State Supreme Court Justice Norman Harvey said that the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee cannot prohibit Liang Ren-guey, a Nordic skier, from carrying the red-and-blue Taiwanese flag at the opening ceremony.

The judge overruled the policy of the International Olympic Committee, which recently admitted the People's Republic of China into the Olympic body and told Taiwan that it would have to adopt a new flag and anthem.

The IOC also said that the Taiwan delegation would have to go by the name Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee. The Lake Placid group was following the IOC's policy.

Appeal Planned

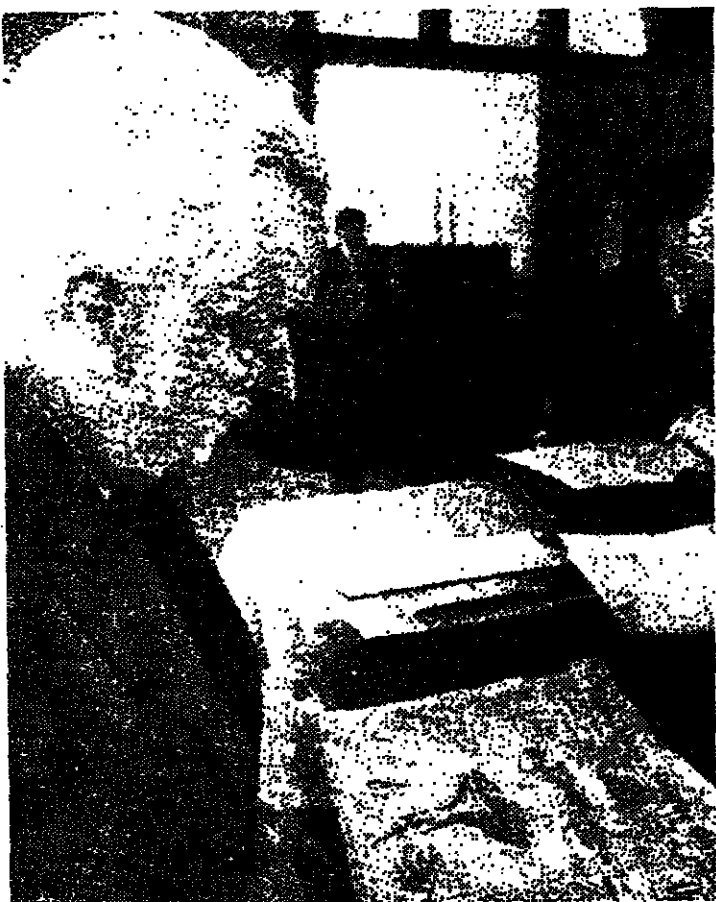
Monique Berlioux, executive director of the IOC, said that the judge's decision would be appealed. But it was not immediately clear whether the Lake Placid group, the defendant in the suit, planned further action.

On Wednesday, seven members of the Taiwanese group were refused accreditation and housing at the Olympic Village when they tried to enter as the Republic of China delegation.

In other developments yesterday, it was learned that President Carter had designated Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for the usually ceremonial task of welcoming IOC members to the Winter Games' host nation on Saturday night.

Sources said that Mr. Vance would use the opportunity to present the administration's proposal that the Summer Olympics be moved from Moscow, postponed or canceled in response to the Dec. 27 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Vance has asked to meet privately with IOC President Lord Killanin and other top officials of the IOC.



IOC President Lord Killanin reads a newspaper article about the Olympics as he awaits an IOC executive board meeting.

Norway, in a Strategic Position, Is Feeling the Chill of Cold War

By Leonard Downie Jr.

OSLO (WP) — Even in the midst of a notably frigid Norwegian winter, the added chill of Cold War can be felt here in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the internal exile of Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov.

Norwegian citizens were unusually alarmed and angered, according to officials and opinion leaders interviewed here. They protested at the Soviet Embassy here and canceled tickets and tour reservations for the Summer Olympics in Moscow. The Norwegian Olympic Committee was the first in a NATO country to vote to boycott the

games unless Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. Norway's left-of-center leadership, which delivered some of the strongest Western denunciations of the Soviet actions, "is feeling the colder climate building up within the country," according to a knowledgeable official here. He and others said that Norwegians were particularly offended by the arrest of a Nobel Prize recipient and worried about the implications here of what they saw as an inexcusable use of force by the Soviet Union against a smaller neighbor.

At the strategic northern tip of Scandinavia, not far from the powerful Soviet northern fleet based at Murmansk, Norway borders on both the Soviet Union and Finland. Norwegian and Soviet territorial waters and offshore economic zones overlap in the Barents Sea, where the two countries are disputing valuable fishing and offshore oil drilling rights.

Defense Preparations

The Finns, in turn, share with the Soviet Union a much longer border, as well as extensive trade and other contacts and a mutual friendship and assistance treaty. Norwegian defense preparations have long been predicated on the possibility of a Soviet invasion over its border with Norway or across the north of Finland.

Officials and analysts here stress, however, that there are many more differences than similarities between Finland and Afghanistan before the intervention, and that there have been no signs since the Afghan crisis began of any new threat to Scandinavia's sensitive Nordic balance of Finland facing the Soviet



Palestinian regulars serving with the Syrian peacekeeping force in Lebanon make a regular patrol through Beirut yesterday.

Lebanon Violence Flares; Israeli Army Put on Alert

(Continued from Page 1)

newspaper As Safir as saying the Bekaa valley was a loophole in Syrian defenses against Israel during the 1967 and 1973 wars, when Israeli fighter jets used the area as an air corridor to attack Damascus.

The sources said the Syrian troops in the Bekaa valley were "definitely not in an offensive posture," although the redeployment had strengthened their defensive capabilities. "They no longer have to cover a range of mountains if they need to rush back to Damascus and they are no longer spread out in small groups but are now concentrated in strength," a source said.

Lebanese political sources with close links to the Palestine Liberation Organization said guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat is not pleased by the Syrian evacuation of the coastal area or the possible withdrawal from the capital.

Mr. Arafat has made several trips to Damascus in the past week to discuss the issue with Mr. Assad, as well as visits to other Arab capitals.

The sources said that the PLO fears the Syrian withdrawal could spark either a clash with Israel in the south or a new round of inter-communal fighting in Beirut — neither of which the guerrilla organization wants to be entangled in at a time when it is building its political base in the West.

President Elias Sarkis and his premier, Salim al-Hoss, continued their contacts today with representatives affected by the proposed Syrian pullout in an attempt to reach a consensus on who should fill Beirut's security vacuum.

Government sources said the negotiations have made little headway since Mr. Sarkis still does not know when, or if, the Syrians will move out.

650 Turks Arrested After Battling Police

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Police battled 1,400 workers armed with firearms and rocks at a state-owned agricultural complex for three hours last night and arrested 650 of them, authorities in this Aegean port said today.

The complex was occupied on Tuesday by workers demanding better conditions and more pay to offset inflation, which is running at more than 8 percent a month in Turkey.

Union on the east, neutral but heavily armed Sweden in the middle, and NATO allies Norway and Denmark on the west.

In recent years, Norwegian and Danish officials had become concerned about the steady buildup of the Soviet fleet in the Barents and Baltic seas, the proximity to Danish and Norwegian territory of Eastern bloc aircraft and ships on patrol and maneuvers, and occasional Soviet pressures on Finland to cooperate more closely with its neighbor.

As East-West tensions increase elsewhere, attention is inevitably being focused on both Norway and Denmark on the northern flank of NATO defense.

Officials here read closely last week's U.S. defense posture statement by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who told Congress that he remained "concerned about the situation on the NATO flanks." Mr. Brown said the United States was considering plans, welcomed by Norway, to position more military equipment on the northern flank for use by NATO troops.

Mr. Brown also revealed that he had strongly urged the Danish government to honor the commitment made by all 15 NATO countries to increase their defense spending by 3 percent above inflation each year. Norway, its budget fattened by growing North Sea oil revenues, is already doing so, as officials pointed out here.

Denmark, with much less income from its relatively small slice of the North Sea oil and gas fields, is suffering from an economic crisis and the minority government of Premier Anker Joergensen has given in to left-wing pressure to leave the Social Democratic Party to level off or even reduce defense spending.

But Norwegian officials said that Norway's security rests more on its own well-armed military and rugged mountainous terrain, on extensive reinforcements pledged by NATO in time of war, and on the sophisticated independent defenses of neighboring Sweden.

Officials and analysts here also emphasized that it was impossible for them to envision Finland as a future Afghanistan. They pointed out that Finland is a stable democracy with a highly developed economy and an able military equipped with modern weapons largely

based on the legal system of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as a sovereign state and "has no intention of changing the existing social system."

"On the contrary," the document said, "it wants to consolidate Czechoslovak statehood by pressing for the observance of laws guaranteed to citizens by the constitution of the republic and supplemented by international pacts on human and political rights."

The document also said Charter 77 was expanding the number of its spokesmen from three to 15. Only 11 signed the new document. The other four are serving prison terms for subversion.

The first of 27 documents from Charter 77 was issued Jan. 7, 1977.

Food Aid Halted at Cambodia Border Post

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Two international organizations suspended food deliveries Thursday at a point on the Thai-Cambodian border where Cambodians have been regularly receiving food in quantities sufficient to feed 150,000 to 200,000 persons inside their country.

Food deliveries were continuing elsewhere along the frontier, where non-Communist countries are providing enough to feed about 510,000 persons. In addition, more than 150,000 Cambodians are being fed in camps inside Thailand.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and Unicef, which are conducting the international effort to combat hunger in Cambodia, have halted the operation at least temporarily, ostensibly because they have been advised by military authorities on the border that security conditions inside Cambodia demand it.

Diplomats and international agency sources said that this may be one reason in view of the present intensification of fighting between the Vietnamese Army and forces loyal to former Premier Pol Pot. But, they said, a more important reason for the suspension was credible reports that significant quantities of the rice, beans, canned fish and other foodstuffs were being misappropriated inside Cambodia.

Reports received at the border indicate that much of the food is being taken from the Cambodians by those who wield military and political power in the interior — that is, officials and troops of the regime of Heng Samrin or the Vietnamese military.

Concerned officials said that they had no grave objections at the outset of the operation, which dates to mid-December, to the fact that the Cambodians who came to get supplies at the border village of Nong Chan, north of Aranyaprathet, had to surrender part of them if they way back to the interior, in the western province of Battambang.

They did so in the form of a kind of toll to those in authority in return for permission to travel back and forth from the border to get the food. Recently, however, reports have been reaching Bangkok that the "tolls" had risen above an acceptable level.

The international aid programs are limited to noncombatants. But in reality, governments and organizations concerned are aware that Pol Pot soldiers have benefited from the supplies from the outset, and evidence is mounting that there are similar conditions in the regions controlled by Vietnamese troops.

The Nong Chan border feeding station was created in an attempt to assure the supply of food for Cambodians in distress without forcing them to leave their villages and join the huge concentrations of displaced persons that have sprung up straddling the border. International organizations hoped by that to allow Cambodians to remain near

their own paddy fields, while assuring their survival.

The operation was considered one of the principal successes of the international campaign. Only about 1,500 Cambodians are settled across the border from Nong Chan, but a steady stream of persons from as far as 60 miles away were regularly drawing rations there.

Earlier, most of the Cambodians fed at the border had been concentrated in encampments of hundreds of thousands, in which they were at the mercy of gangs of armed men calling themselves resistance fighters who extorted profits for them-

selves in distributing relief supplies. These encampments have been reduced to about 110,000 persons.

Pol Pot Troops Counterattack

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Feb. 8 (AP) — Cambodian guerrillas loyal to Pol Pot raided a Vietnamese position today in a counterattack against a heavy Vietnamese push on strongholds near the Thai border, Thai military sources said.

They said that about 200 guerrillas armed with automatic rifles, grenades and mortars launched a half-

hour attack against about 300 Vietnamese. The sources said that the Pol Pot guerrillas, who have been on the defensive since Jan. 17, have begun striking back since the Vietnamese push has slowed.

These charges are vigorously disputed by officials in the aid program. The new executive director of Unicef, James Grant, who recently visited Cambodia, concluded that while Cambodian authorities probably had held food back it was part of a deliberate policy to encourage agricultural self-sufficiency and persuade farmers to harvest what they could.

So far, 45,000 tons of Western food have reportedly been distributed — a dramatic turnaround from a month ago, when 50,000 tons remained blocked in warehouses at the port of Kompong Som.

Despite improvements, however, agency officials say the program must go on, and they are predicting a food shortfall in 1980 of 200,000 tons, with the effect felt most strongly in the wet months of April and August.

Others fear that Western aid donors might not be so generous the second time around, following widespread allegations that the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime have siphoned off food aid, and deliberately held it back.

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Cairo Accuses Kuwaitis Over Lost Van Gogh

From Agency Dispatches

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (AP) — Two Egyptians have been arrested for the 1978 theft here of a Van Gogh painting, "Poppies," that has since made its way to Kuwait, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

It said that a third Egyptian had gone to London to seek a buyer for the painting. Egyptian police made contact with the present holder of the canvas in Kuwait, but Kuwaiti authorities prevented them from bringing it back to Egypt, the report said.

The one-by-two-foot painting, dated 1887 and representing flowers in a dark vase, was stolen from a Cairo museum in June 1978, by Salim Salama and Hassan El-Azazi, the report said. After their arrest, Mr. Salama said he had smuggled the work to Kuwait, where it was being held by a brother of his.

Two Egyptian police officers reportedly contacted the brother, but Kuwaiti authorities "obstructed the officers' mission, forcing them to return to Cairo empty-handed."

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Cruise Missiles, Submarines

France Begins Planning Of New Nuclear Arsenal

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — France has begun to consider plans to strengthen its nuclear arsenal with new nuclear submarines and cruise missiles.

Officials said that the country's next generation of nuclear weapons was discussed yesterday at a meeting of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Prime Minister Raymond Barre, Defense Minister Yvon Bourges, Economy Minister René Monory and Gen. Guy Nery, the armed forces chief of staff.

The French president said recently that the armed forces would get, over the next 20 years or so, more sophisticated nuclear submarines, ground-to-ground mobile nuclear missiles and missiles with nuclear warheads.

A decision on the next generation of the nuclear arsenal is due shortly, one official said.

The Cruise missile is a small, highly accurate, pilotless jet aircraft that can carry a nuclear warhead. It flies low and is difficult to detect on radar and shoot down.

Mr. Bourges told the Senate during a recent defense budget debate that the government had earmarked money for studies of the controversial neutron bomb, a tactical nuclear weapon designed to clear areas of people without leaving long-lasting radioactivity.

"Even though France has decided not to have a neutron bomb, there is no reason why it should not pursue studies on such a weapon," he said.

The French nuclear arsenal now includes five nuclear submarines. A sixth, under construction, will be equipped with multiple warhead nuclear missiles.

France also has land-based intermediate-range ballistic missiles and aircraft carrying strategic and tactical nuclear weapons.

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Carter Asks Draft Law For Women

Registration Sought
For Men Aged 19, 20

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—President Carter wants Congress to change the law to permit registration of young women for the draft and to resume registration of young men 19 and 20 years old, aides say.

The plan was to be announced formally late this afternoon.

Mr. Carter's recommendation for registering women was expected to face strong opposition in Congress.

The president has the authority to register young men in the 18- to 26-year-old age group, but needs funds to finance resumption of the selective service system.

Officials said they expected to propose limiting registration to 19-year-olds and 20-year-olds this year and 18-year-olds in 1981 and thereafter.

Officials said Mr. Carter planned to ask the lawmakers to approve a \$10-million appropriation to begin registration by mail. Under the plan, those persons required to register would pick up a form at the Post Office and fill in their name, address and date of birth.

Reaction, Protests

Mr. Carter announced his decision to register men for the first time since 1973 during his State of the Union address last month. His registration plan has brought mixed reaction.

In New York yesterday, political activist Ramsey Clark said Mr. Carter's decision was "strictly political" and would encourage the Russians to get ready for war.

"We'd do better to plan for peace," he said. Mr. Clark said he was speaking on behalf of a group called Citizens Against Draft Registration.

In Washington, the leader of the National Black Veterans Organization and the head of a Hispanic veterans group, American GI Forum, both said they favored draft registration.

But the two men — Don Shelton of the black veterans and Luis Saldaña of the GI Forum — also said that the Selective Service System must be changed so minorities do not end up doing most of the fighting.

In Kent, Ohio, about 75 persons burned an American flag and fake draft cards at Kent State University.

Students at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., held a 24-hour vigil, and about 250 persons joined a downtown protest march yesterday. Others demonstrated outside the New Brunswick Army recruitment center.

About 500 students held an anti-draft rally on the University of Arizona campus in Tucson.

Members of the Gray Panthers, a senior citizens organization, joined the Tucson rally, and one member carried a placard that read, "Four wars in a lifetime — no more. Others carried signs that said, 'Don't die for Exxon,' and 'Don't buy Midwestern oil with American blood.'"

24-Hour Strike Halts Spanish Rail Service

MADRID, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Train service was halted throughout Spain today by the second 24-hour national rail strike in two weeks, a spokesman for the state-owned railway said.

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Draft registration protesters labeling themselves 'war victims' lie outside the Army recruitment office in New Brunswick, N.J.

Carter May Reject Curbs

Senate Votes to Reduce Trade Agency's Powers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Senate approved legislation curtailing the regulatory authority of the Federal Trade Commission after voting last night 67 to 30 to halt the commission's proceedings against television advertising aimed at children.

Before final action on the bill, which now goes to conference with the House, the Senate also voted 70 to 28 to bar the agency from imposing rules on industry-dominated groups that set voluntary standards for consumer products.

The vote on final passage was 77 to 13.

The actions came within hours after President Carter, in an address to the Consumer Federation of America, vigorously defended the agency against charges of excessive regulatory zeal and vowed to veto any bill that "cripples" the agency.

But, aside from a hint that he would reject any legislation allowing Congress to veto FTC rules, Mr. Carter pointedly avoided saying what he thought would be crippling.

Decision to Wait

An administration source said the Senate's action thus far would not necessarily invite a presidential veto, explaining that a final decision will hinge on the mix of provisions finally adopted in a Senate-House conference.

The House last year approved a bill under which either house of Congress could veto an FTC rule. The Senate narrowly rejected such a one-house veto Wednesday but agreed to suspend future FTC rules for up to 60 days to give both houses time to override them.

The president could veto such an override resolution, making the Senate provision something less than a flat legislative veto.

The House and Senate bills also differ in where they would curb the agency's powers. The House chose to keep the FTC out of the funeral industry and agricultural cooperatives, while the Senate drew the line at children's television advertising, product standards and business practices of the insurance industry.

The restrictions on the agency's authority over children's television

and product standards both were recommended by the Senate Commerce committee as part of legislation sponsored by Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., to restrain the increasingly active and controversial agency.

Under an amendment, the agency would be barred from continuing its 2-year-old investigation into television advertising for children and severely restricted in imposing rules on television commercials generally.

The FTC, created in 1914 to promote competitive and fair commercial practices, became the target for anti-regulatory fervor in Congress only recently as it shed its once somewhat musty image and emerged, as an activist, consumer-promoting agency.

When the FTC indicated it might ban sugary-cereal commercials and other such children-oriented advertising, which amounts to a \$600 million-a-year industry, its inquiry became a focal point for critics of federal regulation, who argued that it was a prime example of excessive government interference in the marketplace. A vigorous lobbying campaign was mounted by both the television and advertising industries.

In arguing against FTC restrictions on such items as general advertising for children, Sen. Ford said that the agency has gone beyond congressional intent in trying to regulate advertising it considers unfair as opposed to false or deceptive.

Disagreeing with Sen. Ford, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said that this type of advertising is "damaging to the health of our children" and that the Senate was voting "for a special interest against the children of America" in exempting this advertising from FTC jurisdiction.

Also rejected were credits for small hydroelectric facilities. Decisions on a \$2 billion tax credit for biomass equipment and a \$1.8 billion gasoline tax credit were delayed.

A 40 percent tax credit on the first \$10,000 spent by homeowners for several forms of energy saving equipment was approved.

The tax cut, previously kept out of the windfall profits tax, surfaced when negotiators Sen. Russell Long, D-La., and Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., backed a proposal to offer a tax cut of at least \$85 billion. Under that staff compromise package, the rest would go for energy-related tax credits.

But negotiators could not agree on a tax cut, and counterproposals on a 50 percent tax cut — were traded through the day and into the night. All the tax cut proposals are still alive before the conference.

But Rep. James Corman, D-Calif., said he feared that opponents of the windfall tax itself and those who do not want tax credits might combine to kill the bill.

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Legislators Demand Evidence In Bribery Case; U.S. Refusing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Senate Select Committee on Ethics has directed the Department of Justice to turn over the name of every senator who may be the target of a present or forthcoming FBI investigation, the Los Angeles Times reports.

The six-man committee issued the directive at a closed session Wednesday to an assistant attorney general, Philip Heymann, who heads the criminal division at the Department of Justice. However, Mr. Heymann has told House members they will not get the FBI evidence, because "There is one nightmare picture for all of us... one in which we get entangled in each other's feet."

A senator and seven representatives — all of whom have denied guilt — were named in press reports last weekend of an alleged influence-peddling scandal. FBI agents posing as wealthy Arabs or their representatives reportedly paid close to \$500,000 in cash for promises of political favors and other services. The Justice Department says it expects indictments from grand juries within three or four months.

Rep. Peter Peyser, D-N.Y., yesterday introduced a resolution of inquiry in the House directing the attorney general to hand over to the Congress within a month all FBI evidence against federal legislators. "Congress cannot wait for a grand jury investigation or for a trial. We must know now what happened," Rep. Peyser said. "If ever the public needs to have confidence in its government, it is today."

Support for the Peyser resolution, which goes to the Judiciary Committee, was not immediately evident. Rep. Peyser sent letters to all House members urging them to debate his proposal yesterday, but he was the only member who showed up.

The Long Island newspaper Newsday reported yesterday that Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., one of the eight legislators named in the reports, tried to arrange a \$100-million loan from FBI undercover agents to finance an Atlantic City casino with which his wife is associated.

Quoting unnamed sources close to the bribery investigation, the newspaper said that in six meetings agents obtained "evidence that Williams had urged Arab investors to

invest in a company owned by a group of associates, promised to help them obtain defense contracts for the firm if they did, and accepted stock certificates in that same company, allegedly for his help in brokering the transaction."

Sen. Williams has received jocular support from New Jersey's Gov. Brendan Byrne. "I'm supposed to go to Egypt next month on a trade mission," Gov. Byrne said, "and I hear they've got Arabs dressed like FBI men."

Rep. Richard Kelly, R-Fla., held a news conference yesterday to amplify on his statement Wednesday that he took \$25,000 from the unnamed Arab.

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The Post quoted an unnamed, high-ranking FBI official as saying that some of the undercover operations will soon demonstrate "the pervasiveness of organized crime control on the political systems in some parts of the country."

Rep. Elliott Levitas, D-Ga., chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, said he would hold a hearing to determine if the FBI illegally helped a private company get a federal contract in return for covering up the company for FBI agents conducting the investigation. He said he was concerned about possible favoritism in the award of a \$2-million contract to Olympic Construction Co. for work at the National Zoo in Washington.

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The Danger in Lebanon

In the Middle East, where a politician's sneeze can cause a rumor that metamorphoses into a "fact" leading to a mobilization that could easily cause a war, there is considerable concern over the puzzling announcement that Syrian troops will soon be pulled out of Beirut. No one seems quite sure why President Hafez al-Assad has ordered the withdrawal, but that has not stopped the mill from grinding out version after convoluted version. And it has prompted Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to sternly warn the Moslem-Palestinian faction in Lebanon that Israel will protect its Christian Lebanese brethren, be they southerners or northerners.

There seem to be roughly five main lines of thought on why the Syrians have decided to redeploy — elsewhere in Lebanon — the 5,000 troops that have been keeping the peace in the Lebanese capital since the 1976 civil war. They range from strictly internal — Assad trying to contain a sectarian threat to his rule — to geopolitical — a Soviet attempt, with Syrian complicity, to distract world attention from Afghanistan by focusing it on Lebanon, where skirmishing sparked by the Syrian announcement has already begun. Between those poles there is the notion that Assad would like to put the Palestinians back in the spotlight to emphasize that for much of the Arab world, opposition to the Camp David accords is more important than the Soviet invasion of Moslem, but distant, Afghanistan. And then there are those who believe that the redeployment of troops into the Bekaa Valley is the precursor either of a Syrian attack on Israel or an Israeli attack on Syria. The more sophisticated analysts contend that the real reason is some combination of these five.

In fact, there is little hard evidence available to help determine why Assad acted. The Syrian president's internal difficulties are real. Alawites in Assad's ruling clique have

been killed. So have Soviet advisers. And just the other day a Sunni clergyman was murdered. The attacks have been attributed to the Moslem Brotherhood, an Islamic fundamentalist organization founded in Egypt. Although they all seem aimed at undermining Assad's regime, available intelligence suggests that the danger of its downfall is not imminent. What is more, the troops are being moved only part of the way back to Syria.

Since the announcement coincided with a visit to Damascus by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the speculation that the Syrians are acting as Soviet surrogates comes as no surprise. Unlike Iraq, which has enough oil to show a certain independence of Moscow, the Syrians are not so blessed and therefore are substantially more dependent on the Russians. They might also recognize that to create a distraction for the Soviet Union could coincide with their own interest, as arguably the leading supporter of the PLO, in trying to show that Israel is still Public Enemy No. 1 for the Arab World.

As for threats of war, there do not seem to have been any reliable intelligence reports that suggest either side is preparing an attack. The main risk lies in the almost inevitable destabilization of Lebanon, which could draw an Israeli military response. Aside from the possibility that an Israeli confrontation with the 22,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon could lead to a broader war, just the fact of increased Israeli involvement in Lebanon would make it much more difficult for Israel and Egypt to continue normalizing relations. That would gratify the Russians and Syrians. But Presidents Carter, Begin and Sadat ought to be prepared to deal sensitively with Beirut and each other if security in Lebanon should deteriorate. In the meantime, Western leaders with credibility in the Christian community in Lebanon should counsel caution and self-control.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Sakharov, Science and SALT

In recent days both the Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov and the Soviet government, which exiled him to the city of Gorki, have rapidly upped the ante. Through his wife, Sakharov has issued two written statements criticizing Soviet actions. The government has responded with threats of physical violence delivered by gun-toting "hooligans," threats of commitment to a psychiatric hospital and threats of possible sanctions against Sakharov's wife. Sakharov's response: "I refuse to submit to them, in awareness of the consequences this can bring upon me and my wife." The momentum thus established could easily lead to psychiatric incarceration, to a trial on charges of treason, or worse.

The response in the West has been rapid also. In the United States, a group of prominent scientists, including five Nobel Prize winners, quickly announced that they had signed a pledge asserting their refusal to participate in official scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union until Sakharov is released from internal exile. The pledge is now being circulated among scientists across the country. In West Europe, governments are feeling unaccustomed pressure from scientists and other intellectuals to protest the Soviet moves against Sakharov.

All this could come to a head two weeks from now, when delegations of scientists will meet in Hamburg, West Germany, for what is called "The Scientific Forum." The delegations will be representing nations that are parties to the Helsinki Accord, and will be

discussing scientific exchange agreements and other aspects of that much-abused accord. As has happened with previous Helsinki functions, the quasi-official U.S. delegation is struggling over the position it will take, but this time the questions are posed with a new starkness: Should it speak honestly? Will straight talk provoke a Soviet-bloc walkout? And which is worse, a ruptured meeting or a hypocritical one?

It seems likely that the breaking of ties between Soviet and American scientific communities is more than the Soviet government bargained for when it decided to try to silence Mr. Sakharov. Indeed, the affair has serious implications for both sides because scientific exchange and cooperation, and scientific expert opinion, have been a basis for efforts at arms control. The future of any strategic arms accords should be decided on the basis of their contribution to U.S. national security, but the political fact remains that ratification would be harder to achieve if Mr. Sakharov is in danger.

All this may seem like a great deal to hinge on the fate of one man — even the man called by one of his colleagues, Lev Kopelev, "the conscience of Russia." Since he wrote those words, Kopelev has been accused by the Soviet press of being "a traitor to his country and his nation." Kopelev was in good company, however: four years earlier, the Nobel committee had called Sakharov "the spokesman for the conscience of mankind."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South Korea's Suspicions

Delegates from North and South Korea who sat down together this week in Freedom House in the border village of Panmunjom hope to set the stage for a diplomatic breakthrough that has eluded them for three decades. If they succeed, then Prime Ministers from the two countries will meet for the first time; and will discuss the reunification of Korea.

Yet talks are significant for a number of reasons. The North Koreans have made a major concession in agreeing to hold talks at a government-to-government level. All previous attempts to arrange talks have floundered.

A starkly contrasting attitude towards the U.S. role in the region is just one of a number of stumbling blocks which could make . . . (the) talks yet another false start.

Both parties nevertheless seem at this stage to be approaching the talks in good faith . . . [But] for all these declarations of good intent, South Korea remains essentially suspicious.

Either way, given the powerful emotional appeal that unification holds for people in both countries, Seoul cannot afford to rebut Pyongyang's courtship out of hand. It will talk, listen and move with care. Even if talks progress smoothly, unification is still a long way off.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

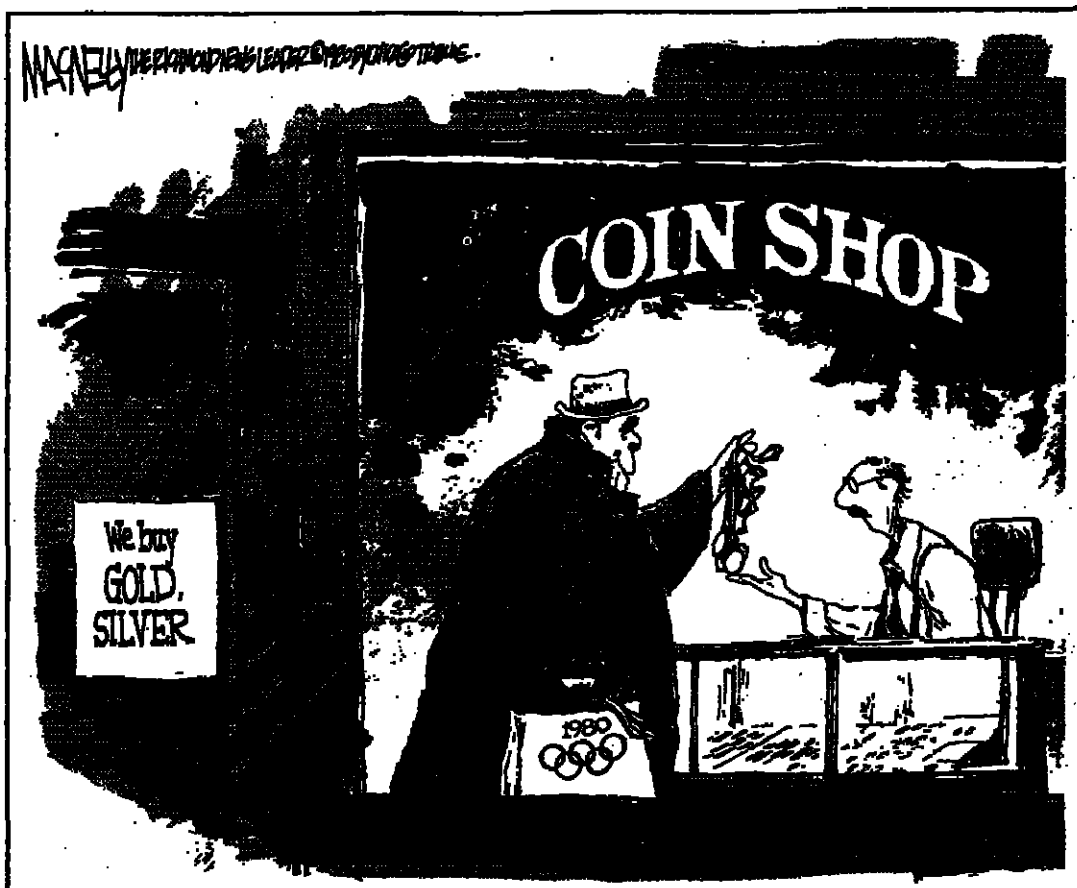
February 9, 1905

LODZ, Poland — One of the most serious strikes of modern times is still dragging on. The workmen of Lodz are not fighting against their masters, but against the government. The mill-owners have no means of negotiating with the mass of workmen on their claims, and the revolutionary element is slowly undermining the existing regime. This is shown clearly by the preposterous claims of the workmen, who now earn 5-7 kopecks an hour, and work 11½ hours a day. They are now claiming 20 kopecks an hour and eight-hour working days — in other words, five times their present wages. The rejection of the terms by the workmen proves that they are the victims of revolutionary agitators.

Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1930

NEW YORK — Controversy over the right of Fascist organizations to operate in the United States broke forth anew today with the discovery that the Black Shirts have reorganized under the name of the Grand Federation of the Lictor. The Fascist League of North America voted to disband December 31, under fire from the Senate, while standing a probe by the State Department. Domenico Trombetta, director of the federation and former member of the disbanded league's central council, denied that Mussolini directed the new movement, but admitted that it was intended to continue the work of the league. The wearing of black shirts and other Fascist insignia except the lictor are forbidden, he said.



Japan Tries to Please Everyone

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — The word Japanese officials most like to use to describe Japanese foreign policy is "omnidirectional." It seeks to please everyone.

There are two reasons for this. One, of course, is economic and political necessity. Being more dependent on the United States than Western Europe is for its trade and defense, Japan has more to lose by antagonizing Washington than, say, West Germany or France does. Being more dependent than any other industrial nation on imported oil, it cannot afford to endanger its relations in the Middle East. Being so tantalizingly close to the vast resources of Siberia, and so uncomfortably close to the Soviet military presence to the north, it is reluctant to do anything to offend Moscow.

The second reason is that the Japanese have no moral principles. As sociologist Chie Nakane points out, they are guided not by codes of what is right and wrong as much as by what is expedient to the occasion.

Belonging to a homogeneous society sheltered for centuries within its island confines, the Japanese never developed a need for the kind of ideological declarations that the countries of Europe, with their conflicts and common borders, required to justify their actions.

Little Indignation

There has been very little moral indignation among most Japanese over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Official statements criticizing Moscow's action have been milder than those emanating from Washington and Western European capitals.

Yet Japan is being forced to take sides. In fact, historians may look back and remember this as the first since Japan became a major economic power that it has been called upon to use its economic clout as a political weapon.

So far, the Japanese response has been unenthusiastic. Washington has asked Japan to cease receiving visits by Soviet government leaders and sending Japanese delegations to the Soviet Union. It has asked Japan not to extend new commercial credits to Moscow, and to withhold high technology exports.

The Japanese have agreed to the diplomatic points. But talks are still alive for a joint project for the development of natural gas fields in Siberia, and for the construction of a new port near Nahikida.

Also influencing Japan's attitude is the need for access to Soviet-controlled waters for its fishing fleets. The Russians have reduced Japan's quota every time negotiations for the renewal of the bilateral fishing agreements have come up, but Japanese dependence on northern fishing remains great enough to make it a substantial blow should Moscow decide to shut Japan out.

There have not been any indications that Moscow intends such action, but the weight of the possibility hangs over Japanese thinking in its relations with the only nation with which it has yet to sign a formal peace treaty. The two countries

agreed to normalize diplomatic relations in 1956, but a formal treaty was shelved over rival claims to the southern Kuriles, which the Russians have occupied since the last days of World War II.

Soviet refusal to return the islands, which allow the Russians to breathe down Japan's neck, is the biggest source of Japanese resentment toward their giant continental neighbor.

Japan depends on the United States for its security, not the Soviet Union. Its continuing economic success depends overwhelmingly on its trade with the United States. Siberian development projects, for which Japan has already committed more than \$1.5 billion in credits, hold promise. But even when they bear fruit, Japan will still be looking to other countries for most of its raw materials.

(William) Chapman of The Washington Post, attributing official sources, reported Friday from Tokyo that Japan has decided to suspend the credits for the Siberian development projects. Associated Press-Dow Jones reported that Japan Foreign Ministry officials denied reports of the suspension.

The shock of Afghanistan was enough to prompt discussion at the highest levels of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party for calling off a multibillion-dollar chemical plant project in Iran suspended since the revolution, even at the risk of Iranian reprisals of cutting off further supplies of vital oil.

Moves since then toward the release of the American hostages have freed Tokyo from a painful decision, and work on the project is now scheduled to be resumed. Premier Masayoshi Ohira has said that Japan is willing to make sacrifices to demonstrate its opposition to the invasion of Afghanistan.

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Bonn, Paris Stay Aloof in Afghan Affair

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The governments of France and West Germany today do not seem to understand an important fact: that no vital interest of the United States is directly threatened by events in Afghanistan. Who governs in Kabul poses not the slightest inconvenience to the American voter in his daily life, nor the least direct threat to his security. Americans would have very good reason to feel threatened if the Soviet Union intended to march on to seize the oil fields of the Gulf or to dominate the Strait of Hormuz. But even if President Carter's nightmare were justified, and the Soviet Army were on its way to the Gulf, there is a long, mountainous, dusty road ahead before it gets there.

The French and West Germans have adopted a rather detached position in the affair, as if the present international crisis were a quarrel between the United States and the Soviet Union, from which cooler nations should abstain. The joint statement issued by the two governments after the meeting of Chancellor Schmidt with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris defended détente as if that desirable condition could be sustained by faith alone without much in the way of good works. Yet the United States, if it wished, could play this game of coolness and détente with better reason than the Europeans. The United States is much less vulnerable than they.

West Germany's position is more easily understood than France's. Germany is divided; the Red Army

occupies East Germany; Berlin is vulnerable. West Germany's export trade with the Soviet Union is greater (in value) than U.S. trade with Russia, and Bonn's trade with East Germany is nearly two-thirds the value of its Soviet exports. Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democratic Party has a heavy investment in Ostpolitik, and 1980 is an election year.

France's Goal

It is much less evident what France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, ostentatiously calling for cool heads, sees as his country's goal in this affair. He is accused of opportunism. But French exports to the Soviet Union are only a little more than half West Germany's (in value, in the first half of 1979), two-thirds those of the U.S., three-quarters those of Japan. Even if there were a full stop on U.S. exports to the Soviet Union, so long as West Germany and Japan remained in the trading game, France could hardly expect big or easy gains. France's primary motives are political.

The French-West German joint statement makes much of the independent role Europe should play, even though it neglects to explain what it will be.

The French and West German leaders, in fact, have an unspoken reason for their aloofness from Washington. They think that recent U.S. policy has been erratic and contributed to creating the crisis to which it now reacts. They don't like and don't trust Jimmy Carter. They

think him sanctimonious and naive. They can't stand his paragonical manner, the informality, the instant use of first names, the preaching, the joggling. They think that he has found a good thing politically in being tough with the Russians. They believe, correctly, that Carter has no instinct for international affairs, nor experience, and that he has been unwilling to take consistent advice — listening to Cyrus Vance one day, Zbigniew Brzezinski the next, and for a long time Andrew Young as well; and now listening to the voter polls. They did not take Carter seriously as statesman and now they don't take him seriously as warrior. And in this they are making an important mistake.

To begin with, Carter has not been politically motivated. To impose a limit on grain sales to the Soviet Union did not look like good politics back at the time that the Iowa Democratic Party caucus was about to happen. A halt in technology exports dealt a serious blow to important American companies. We know today that toughness proved in the event to be good politics for Carter. He now may even be tempted to be too tough. Yet thus far his actions have been measured, restrained, even under the intense provocation of the hostage affair in Iran. His rivals and much of the press and television were goading him to do dramatic things to Iran, and he refused.

The Europeans' mistake is to pay more attention to Washington, to

Carter, and to the American presidential campaign, than to the Soviet Union. The threat to European security does not come, fundamentally, from the conduct or policy of the United States. Yet even in Britain, which has supported U.S. initiatives, such papers as the Spectator have been headlined "far fever in America." Editorialists warn that détente must be saved, as if Washington were Moscow, should save it. In Paris, where it is those supposed to be close to the Giscard d'Estaing have rediscovered the idea of a joint European nuclear deterrent meant to enable Western Europe to stay neutral in an East-West war. Former Minister Michel Poniatowski says that Europe must stay out of "a super-suicide of the superpowers."

And yet the present crisis has simply to do with the answer to a question about the Soviet Union. Is this a power with negotiable, adjustable, interests, or is it a nation intent upon expansion, by military methods when necessary? If the latter is the truth, West Germany and France are a good deal closer to the Soviet Union than is the United States, and a great deal more vulnerable. But as the heroine of "Gone with the Wind" Scarlett O'Hara, used to say, "I think about that tomorrow." Concentrate upon what is wrong with Jimmy Carter and upon the gaudy carnival of the American presidential campaign, the French and West Germans will save the headache of thoughts until the next crisis.

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Ltd. Rejects Ultimatum

K. Automaker, Union
Near Strike Over Firing

EDINBURGH, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — A state-owned K. Ltd. automaker appeared set on a collision course with Britain's second largest union over a union official it last November as a troublemaker.

The company, formerly known as Leyland, has refused to reinstate Derek Robinson despite an ultimatum from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The company also has rejected a suggestion it should rehire Mr. Robinson as a toolmaker at the Longbridge, Birmingham, plant, the avowed Communist was chief shop steward.

The union has reacted to the company's stand by reaffirming its call to call out its 8,000 men at Longbridge, BL's largest plant in Britain, next week unless Robinson is reinstated.

A final decision about a strike is expected to be taken by the 8,000 bridge engineers at meetings next week. If the strike goes ahead, there were fears today that the remaining 12,000 workers at Longbridge and more than 30,000 BL workers elsewhere would be laid off immediately.

"I have no doubt at all that our members at Longbridge will support the recommendation to strike," said Terry Duffy, union president. "Reluctantly we must say we are collision-bound."

Ray Horrocks, managing director of BL Cars, said that Mr. Robinson's "disruptive and damaging influence" made reinstatement impossible.

BL Chairman Sir Michael Edwards has accused Mr. Robinson of being responsible for strikes that have cost the firm more than £200 million (\$440 million) in lost production.

The specific charge against Mr. Robinson was that he sought to sabotage the company's recovery plan that was overwhelmingly backed by BL workers in a vote. He signed and helped produce a booklet calling for work-ins and factory

occupations to protest the plan, which could result in the loss of about 25,000 jobs.

A two-month inquiry by three members of the union's executive, while criticizing some of Mr. Robinson's actions, concluded that he had been unfairly dismissed.

Mr. Robinson was before the committee to urge approval of fiscal 1981 budget requests for the shuttle from the Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA is asking \$1.8 billion and the Pentagon \$512.3 million.

Calling the shuttle vital to U.S. defense planning, he indicated some of the roles that a new generation of military astronauts may be expected to play in orbit. They will ferry military payloads into space, periodically retrieve film and other data, and perhaps assemble large orbiting research labs, reconnaissance outposts or command centers, Mr. Brown said.

NASA is developing the shuttle for both agencies. Technical difficulties have delayed its first manned launch by nearly two years, until next November at the earliest. Delays in the development program have been blamed on design and weld faults in the shuttle's engines, and more recently on ground computer problems.

The spacecraft, which is to carry up to seven persons and 65,000 pounds of payload, is designed to glide out of orbit and back to a runway, and to be capable of 100 or more round trips into orbit. Congress has approved funding for four shuttle craft. NASA and the Pentagon have requested a fifth, anticipating a launch rate of about 50 a year by 1985.

"Over the next five years our dependence on the shuttle to support our space systems will become critical," Mr. Brown testified. "Space systems are increasingly more important for support of our military forces in areas such as communications, navigation, early warning, surveillance and weather forecasting."

While Gen. Giap and Mr. Trinh may have been asked to step down because of age and poor health, some analysts believe Mr. Giap was replaced as chairman of the state planning commission because of the government's poor economic performance. One of his deputies, Nguyen Lam, is taking his place, and two new vice chairmen were also named — Tran Quynh, who had been chairman of the state commission for sciences and technology, and Tran Phung, who replaced Nguyen Huu Mai.

"Economic planning has been terribly rigid, but I don't think any planner would have been able to do any better with the kinds of strains that are being put on the budget," a Western diplomat said.

Vietnam fought a costly border war with China a year ago and has 200,000 troops fighting the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. 13 months after it invaded the neighboring nation to install a pro-Vietnamese government.

The devastation suffered during the long war against the United States, a series of natural disasters, and difficulties in integrating South Vietnam into the socialist system have resulted in vast agricultural deficits and poor performance in many industrial sectors.

Other changes announced yesterday included:

- Interior Minister Tran Quoc Hoan, a tough secret police chief, replaced by Deputy Premier Pham Hung, the No. 4 member of the party politburo and a former Viet Cong leader in the South.

- Mr. Lam, the new economic boss, and To Huu named deputy premiers, bringing the total number to nine.

- Tran Quang Hury relieved as minister to the premier's office in charge of culture and education and named minister-chairman of the law commission.

- Phan Trong Tue replaced as minister of transport and communications by Dinh Duc Thien.

- Dang Viet Chau replaced as minister of foreign trade by Le Khac.

"We are disappointed at the turn of events here," one delegate said. "With their numbers they can still overturn our objections by a majority vote, but that would be a big setback in North-South cooperation."

India's proposal was said to tone down the criticism of the North and to create a \$15-billion fund that the industrialized states would have "a decisive role" in administering. But neither North nor South had accepted this version.

Industrialized countries also were unhappy that their critics had condemned the oil-producing countries' price increases, which have hurt development efforts in the poorer countries.

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In Palestine as a lieutenant colonel, he arranged air transport for T.E. Lawrence and was decorated by King Feisal of Iraq. He served in Turkey and was decorated for gallantry.

Sir Richard became staff officer at the newly formed British Air Ministry, but was recalled to Australia in 1919 to help form the RAAF. He became the first member of the air board and director of intelligence and was made Australia's first chief of air staff in 1922.

At the outbreak of World War II, he was serving with the Royal Air Force in London. He was made chief of coastal command, and promoted to air marshal in 1940.

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Ray Horrocks

Signs Cited
Of Russian
Shuttle PlanBrown Seeks Funds
For Program in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown says the United States has evidence that the Soviet Union is developing a reusable manned vehicle like the U.S. space shuttle, but that Soviet technology may be many years behind.

"There is some evidence they're beginning to move along the same road," Mr. Brown told the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Technology yesterday. "They seem to be working on something like our earlier Dyna-Soar program, which didn't have the capabilities of the shuttle." He said he preferred not to say more in open session about Soviet shuttle plans.

Dyna-Soar was envisaged as a reliable two-man spacecraft to provide research data on re-entry from orbit of a piloted maneuverable glider. The program was canceled by the Defense Department in 1963 before it got off the ground.

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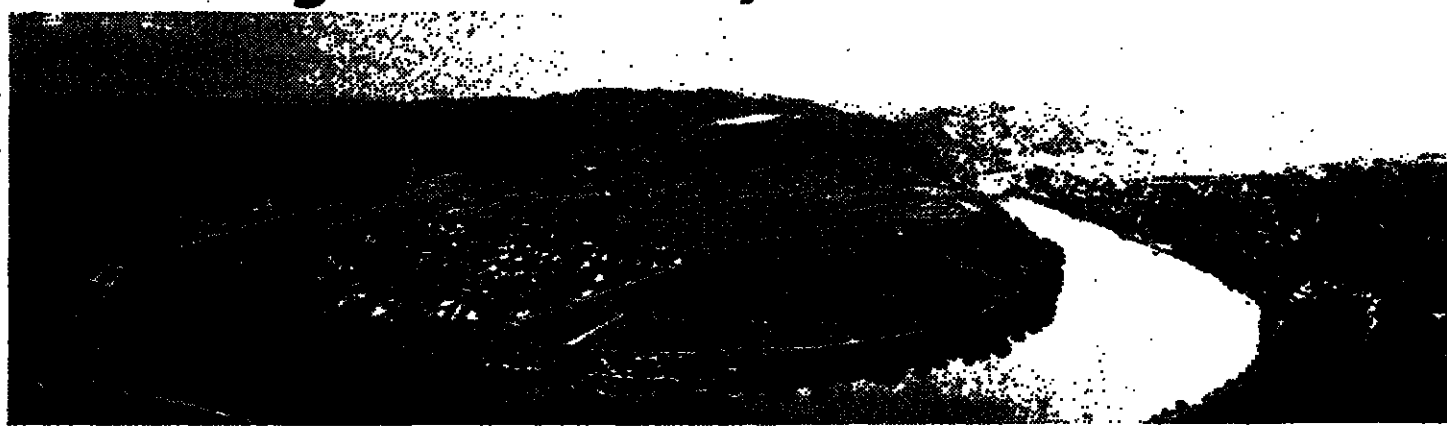
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Bahamas (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Kenya (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Sierra Leone (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Korea (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Spain (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Belize (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Laos (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Belize (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Lebanon (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Thailand (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Bolivia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Libya (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Togo (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Bolivia (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Luxembourg (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Togo (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Brazil (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Malaysia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Tunisia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Brazil (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Mexico (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Tunisia (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Bulgaria (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Nepal (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Cameroon (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Netherlands (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Netherlands (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Vietnam (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Canada (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Nigeria (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50
Chad (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Chad (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Portugal (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Zaire (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Qatar (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Other Eur. Countr. (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Dominican (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Dominican (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Senegal (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Egypt (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Sierra Leone (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Egypt (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Spain (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
France (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
France (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Thailand (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Germany (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Togo (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
Germany (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Togo (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Greece (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Tunisia (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
Greece (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	Tunisia (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Hong Kong (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
Hong Kong (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
				U.S.A. (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
				Vietnam (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00				
				Vietnam (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
				Yugoslavia (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
				Zaire (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				
				Other Eur. Countr. (sea)	\$ 145.00	72.50	40.50				

ch, Poor Nations Disagree

India Attempts to Salvage
IN Development Meeting

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8 (NYT) — The negotiations were under way today on a compromise proposal by India to save the conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Western delegate said the proceedings of the 19-day session — in which representatives of 133 countries made 155 speeches — had hit the "greatest polarization" of the dialogue between the developed and developing countries.

The Third World's campaign for a world economic order, a spokesman for the UN body the conference, which was to end today, probably would come up with a final statement on the basis of the Indian draft.

The disagreement between the industrialized nations — on the one hand — and the developing nations — called South — was over a proposed Delhi declaration that would set out the best and speediest way of building up industry in developing countries, led by the

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The Art Market

'Haute Epoque' Objects Reasonable

By Soren Melikian
PARIS, Feb. 8 (IHT) — Raymond de Nicolay's sale of "Haute Epoque" art at Drouot Rive Gauche had the feel of something in the process of disappearing. The market is simply drying up.

Haute Epoque is a Gallic denomination covering anything that is considered early within its own category. The works range from medieval champleve enamels to Italian Renaissance furniture or even pewter wares of almost any period.

The phrase really refers to the tastes of a certain type of connoisseur rather than to a period of art history. It suggests heavy furniture in dark polished oak, bronze objects such as mortars, pricket candlesticks, and offertory dishes against a background of crimson velvet, brown tooled leather, and tapestries in cold blue-greens and mauves.

Broad as it may sound, the definition covers a category that is about to vanish from the market. Sales are getting rarer, and each auction includes a rapidly dwindling proportion of desirable items.

Yet, interestingly enough, this does not send prices sky-high. Far from it.

Early pewter is cheap but then it never has been really expensive. One reason is that pewter has traditionally been the cheaper substitute for silver, and has suffered from this image. Another is the difficulty of dating and localizing pewter wares. Hallmarks are rare because marking was never compulsory as it was for silver from the late 16th century in England and the late 17th century in France. Thus silver can often be dated within a year and ascribed to a given city without difficulty, while the provenance and

precise period of pewter often remains hazy. A third reason is that pewter decays easily and takes on a grayish, greasy appearance when oxidized. All this combines to make early pewter vessels no more expensive than 19th-century wares.

In Tuesday's sale, a plate with a broad slightly incurving rim of a kind depicted in countless Dutch and Flemish still lifes, was merely cataloged as "17th century" and given no provenance. It made 2,436 francs.

A pair of bigger dishes with a slightly deeper well zoomed to 8,634 francs despite their poor condition, largely because they were struck with the mark of Antoine Morand, active in Lyon between 1650 and 1680. A single dish with the same mark went up to 5,800 francs. But a pair of lovely dishes in Louis XV style with scalloped rims, probably 18th-century, was knocked down at only 1,329 francs.

Even superbly preserved wares were cheap. An exquisitely shaped sugar bowl of the 18th century, tentatively ascribed to Bohemia, was bought for 4,400 francs by a French dealer from Blois.

Pewter was followed by a varied assortment of enamels, brass and ivories. A 13th-century champleve pyxis, or reliquary, of squat cylindrical shape with a conical cover lacking the cross-shaped finial, was overpriced at 20,900 francs. But immediately after a very fine pyxis with exquisitely engraved angel busts was inexpensive at the 34,670 francs paid by Paris dealer Brinno de Larousselle. It is likely to be reoffered shortly at twice the price or more.

Among the painted enamels, a technique that flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries in France, Spain and Italy, there was one little masterpiece. This is a rectangular plaque representing the Virgin and Child surrounded by figures offering vases. It had suffered damage in a corner, but nowadays restorers — or at least one of them, said to work in London — can restore in such a way that detection is impossible. At

5,800 francs. Claude Marx, a former Flea Market dealer who moved to Rue de Lille in the Faubourg Saint-Germain district, made one of the finest buys.

Renaissance furniture of the 16th century and early Baroque furniture of the 17th century continues to be heavily underpriced, compared with 18th-century pieces. On Tuesday, a striking case was provided by a pair of X-shaped folding armchairs of a model ultimately derived from late Roman antiquity. The dark painted wooden armchairs were obviously Italian and possibly earlier than the 17th century date given in the catalog. They had undergone no significant restoration work, which so often spoils early furniture — yet, at 40,170 francs they were laughably inexpensive compared with, say, a pair of good Louis XVI armchairs.

Another excellent buy was a suite of three chairs of the 16th century. One had suffered from restoration, the other two showed only minor damage. The abstract design of the carved openwork back is splendid. The expert had missed the obvious — the "foliate interlacing motifs," as he called them, are interlacing initials C's flanked by P's, which may eventually lead to the identification of the man who commissioned them: 20,840 francs was not a high price.

Last but not least came a heavily carved French credence made about the middle of the 16th century in Lyons. Expert Edouard Bresset was careful to point out that part of the base resting on four ball feet and of the cornice had been made up. A Paris dealer further suggested that a panel in the lower part is a good element that does not belong. Having said that, the sculptural quality of the two griffins supporting the upper part is remarkable. The credence brilliantly illustrates a rare moment of French art when the Italian legacy was being assimilated. It was bought for only 63,270 francs for a Lyons dealer in antique arms and armor said to want it for his own collection. This price was very low.

Market for Imitations

The one area that has been shooting up as a result of the growing rarity of Haute Epoque objects d'art is, paradoxically enough, the 19th-century production of imitations. When art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance came back into favor in France and Britain in the second quarter of the last century, a flourishing industry of fakes sprang up in Europe. Its artifacts range from downright copies to fanciful variations. Twenty years ago they sold for a few francs. Now they suddenly have a market.

A small plaque in painted enamels in mid-16th-century style done around 1840-1850 in Spain, which produced the best fakes in this line, brought an inflated 2,050 francs. Marginally more worthy perhaps was an ivory diptych showing the Adoration of the Magi and the Crucifixion, in 15th-century Gothic style probably in the middle of the last century. Here the 19th-century idea of what is quintessentially Gothic is thoroughly expressed. A trilobate arch over the bas relief scene gives it away instantly as Romantic imitation: "The Gothic arch" was considered the hallmark of medieval genius. The sweet smiles of the figures intended to convey sanctity also reflect 19th-century perception of Gothic art. This made 6,960 francs.

The most surprising price for derivative art was 15,325 francs for a crozier in early 13th-century style in gilt brass and champleve enamel with semiprecious stones. The catalog said 19th century; nevertheless, expert Jean-Marie Praquin was the bidder for an unnamed client. Was this due to the inclusion of interesting, authentic elements and a piece made up of odds and ends? If so the elements were helixically expensive.

To newcomers, such seeming vagaries disturbingly reflect the hazards to which inexperienced buyers are exposed on venturing into medieval and Renaissance art.

Purple Pillows and Jags of Color

Georges Mathieu: Paintings, Posters of a 'Humanist Dandy'

By Paul Churkow

PARIS (AP) — French critics mention him in the same breath as his Surrealist friend Salvador Dali. His posters proliferate on Paris buses and walls. A regal set of state china is his design. So is a futuristic factory fabricating electric transformers. Even France's new 10-franc coins bear the high-voltage vision of Georges Mathieu.

"It is not enough to denounce, an artist must build an environment," says the 59-year-old Mathieu.

The upshot is an art and an artist seemingly charged by lightning. Mathieu himself sparks with energy. His canvases are electric, with whips and jags of crackling colors, somehow harnessed into the graceful compositions that characterize what he calls his "lyrical expressionism."

With fiery eyes, an extravagant ship captain's mustache and gray sideburns that sweep back over his ears, Mathieu is a somewhat contradictory blend of monkish artist and what he calls "a humanist dandy."

In a rare tribute to a living artist, New York's Wildenstein Gallery honored Mathieu with a retrospective of his Abstract Expressionist paintings. In his Louis XIV-decorated Paris minipalace, Mathieu talked about his close ties with American modernists and the roots of his distinctive canvases and posters.

A bachelor, he lives in one of Paris' most fashionable neighborhoods in a three-story apartment that looks like a cross between an attic of the Versailles palace and the prop room of an Italian opera house. Huge canvases, often his own, cover the walls. On his hearth there is a cluttered pile of Roman busts. Purple pillows are mounded in the living room, and here and there delicate feathers sway in Mathieu's breeze. There's a huge gold throne in his study and a 16th-century sword at the foot of his canopied and curtained neo-Gothic bed, done in a gentle color he calls "old rose."

The son of a banker, for years one of the daring, angry young men of French art, Mathieu now uses his apartment as his sanctuary, a bit of fun and diversion from what happens in his stark, totally functional garage studio.

There, the only mound is one of spent paint tubes. A drying rack, a paint-spattered wall, paint-smeared coversalls and good morning light from a wall of windows — all reflect the deadly seriousness with which Mathieu approaches his work. And there is a pile of washcloths.

"I often prepare the background for my paintings with a washcloth," Mathieu says. "My brushes come from a cheap department store and I never clean them. I don't care about the tools, only the results. Sometimes I like to put paint on directly from the tube. I call it tubism."

"I paint in fits," Mathieu says. "Each canvas has to be started and completed in one burst, rarely lasting more than 30 to 40 minutes. Sometimes I can do 10 in a day."

Though articulate and the author of several texts explaining his artistic principles, Mathieu finds it difficult to describe what happens when he sets himself before a blank canvas.

"There is first the intensity and the concentration," Mathieu says, and after that his description breaks down into phrases: "Security of speed... virtuosity of composition... and curves born of speed."

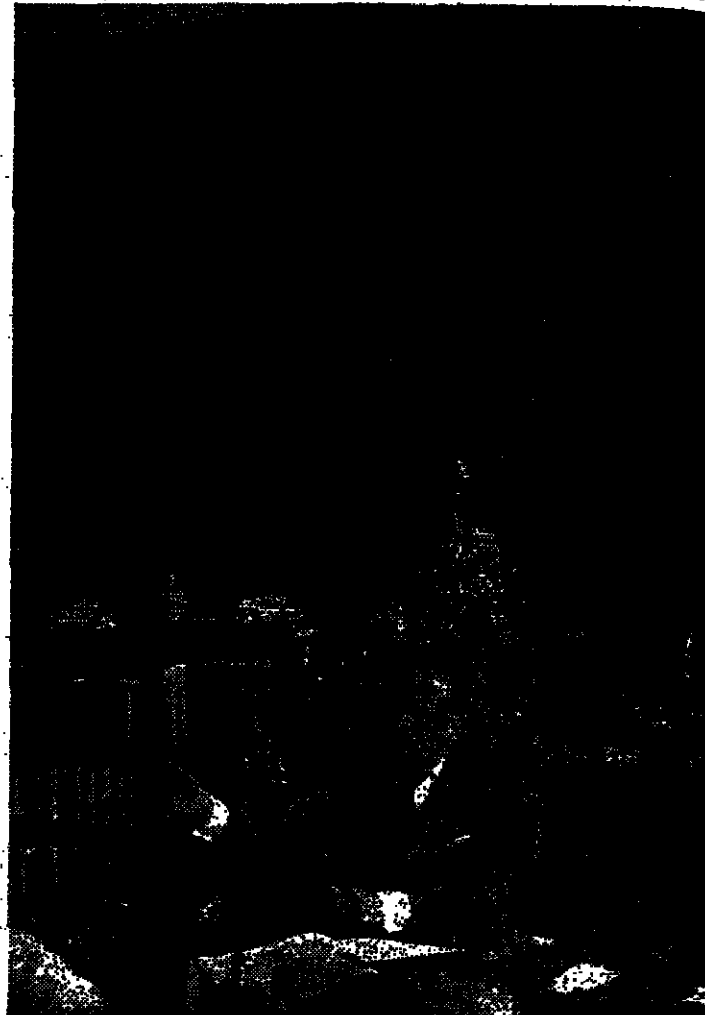
"I have a passion for America, for its vision of the future," Mathieu says. "The French just don't have the same self-sarcasm."

Perhaps Mathieu's most widely known works are from the series of posters he did for Air France, characterizing individual countries in abstract style. "Ah, Mathieu," sighs a critic. "What a painter he used to be, before he got so popular."

Nonetheless, in a recent tribute to Dali, the French Academy of Fine Arts lavished praise on Mathieu as well, calling him one of France's greatest living painters.

Now that he's done thousands of paintings, a half-dozen books, the factory, sets for a German play, a film on Charlemagne, a series of commemorative medals and countless posters, what's next?

"Who knows?" Mathieu says. "The other day I just got tired of looking at the same old style in champagne bottles. So I designed a new one. There's no end to what you can do with a little imagination and energy."



Mathieu in front of one of his paintings.

Around the Galleries

The Inventive Pastiche of Brissot; Woelfli's Troubled Designs

Paris

Jacques Brissot, Galerie Jean Brissot, 23-25 Rue Gueneaud, Paris 6, to March 1.

Pastiche is a demanding form of craft. Jacques Brissot takes on Bruegel, Bosch, Rubens, Velasquez, Delacroix — the whole heavenly army, but he does so on his own terms and somehow gets away with it. His method consists in cutting out magazine photos (a lot of his material comes from Playboy, Lui, etc.), and assembling them in a composition that closely resembles that of his chosen subject.

The overinflated Rubens and the coolly erotic Ingres find a parodic echo in the centerfold nymphs and odalisques of today. But the ship of fools (Bosch), listing heavily under the load of France's main political figures, somehow sinks into banality. Bosch's dreams, on the whole, are too authentic and intimate, too devoid of rhetoric to lend themselves more than superficially to any such transposition. Bruegel, on the other hand, because he is an extraordinarily well balanced painter, aware of the theatricality of life but never overacting, seems to lend himself quite willingly to this sort of game. The result, in his case, is not a pastiche, but something closer to a dream in which the familiar reality of the original represents is turned into something close to the sort of nightmare provoked by indignation.

The plowman in "The Fall of Icarus" has become a composite robot, while the tall sailing ship behind which Icarus falls turns out to be an electric razor with masts. All this is very cleverly assembled, with considerable wit and invention, and while there is a certain amount of easy topicality, the really interesting aspects of the venture appear to be the detailed confrontation of divergent types of fantasy within the limits of a given formal arrangement.

Adolf Woelfli, Musée National d'Art Moderne, Centre Pompidou, Paris 4, to April 7.

"At the present moment my only fault is that I was frightened by the Holy Ghost and have lost my reason," wrote Adolf Woelfli in 1906. Sixth child of a proletarian family, orphaned at age 8, Woelfli worked first as a farm hand and subsequently at a variety of trades. When he was 31, he was arrested for indecent behavior, was diagnosed a schizophrenic and remained in a mental institution near Bern until he died in 1930 at age 65. During his internment he began to produce drawings that were themselves covered with writing and musical notation, in all about 800 drawings, 19,000 pages of writing and 1,500 collages. This is represented here by a selection of about 50 drawings on loan from the Woelfli Foundation in Bern. The drawings, all of them on a very large scale, reveal a peculiar talent expressing itself in the densely packed idiom that is often characteristic of the art of mental patients: every square centimeter must be filled with patterns. In a sense there is an affinity with certain primitive arts, whether peasant art of Eastern Europe or certain aspects of Maori art in which decoration has the upper hand. The drawings in this show are imposing, disquieting and fascinating. They reflect a troubled mind, no doubt, but also an uncommon power of organization and of will.

Cristobal Toral, Galerie Isy Brachot, 35 Rue Gueneaud, Paris 6, to March 8.

Toral, born in 1940, belongs to that school of Spanish realism which can be recognized by its careful craft, attention to detail, interest in the effect of sidelighting, and the insertion of fantastical details: a seated human figure, for instance,



"Debarquement," one of Jacques Brissot's pastiches.

swaddled in a sheet from head to foot and neatly tied up with string, or a woman standing with her back to us in front of a huge hangar full of suitcases. Some of these works seem appropriate for the boudoir (pretty nudes) or the dining room (still lifes), while others seem to come out of a particularly bizarre and forceful sequence from a film by Carlos Saura.

Peter Sorrell, Galerie Krief-Raymond, 19 Rue Gueneaud, Paris 6, to March 8.

More careful realism, this time done with pencil and an occasional color crayon. Sorrell's subject matter is old walls and doors, apparently in the ordinary gait, the dog man, the couple, standing there exposed, or they may mean the opposite — emanations of the thoughts and drives, like the balloons in comic strips, of these creatures. No matter, someone is there — a young man trying to rely on reasoning and what he has learned, but at the same time allowing himself to follow

Alessandro Guzzi, L'Indiscret, Via dei Greci 40, Rome.

Here at last is a young painter who sees no harm in painting and is not worried about being "figurative." Trained as an abstractionist, he now elaborates small scenes of everyday figures against a large horizon — of the sea, perhaps the infinite. In this loneliness small clouds of symbols talk to or admonish the man in the ordinary gait, the dog man, the couple, standing there exposed, or they may mean the opposite — emanations of the thoughts and drives, like the balloons in comic strips, of these creatures. No matter, someone is there — a young man trying to rely on reasoning and what he has learned, but at the same time allowing himself to follow

—MICHAEL GIBSON
Rome

Koumellis, Pieroni, Via Panisperna 203, Rome, to March 31.

A doorway choked with old statuary — hands, feet, heads, angels wings, columns — bits and pieces of plaster and marble such as you can find on the shelves of the old marble workshops in Carrara, a dense wall of the past with chunks through it, and black varnish oozing out from under it. Koumellis has done it again. Always a whiz of a kind of conceptualism that verges on the theatrical, but here he is at his most evocative, tugging at obscure emotions and memories. In another room which at first seems empty, you suddenly see metal sconces high up on the wall, about 15 of them. Something must have been burning in them, for there are black

low his instincts. His latest oil, a half wiped-away figure under a constellation of little symbols, is loose, both amusing and serious, and points in the right direction.

Biggi, Editalia, Via del Corso 525, Rome, to Feb. 23.

Biggi is a veteran abstract painter, concerned with sequences of rounds distributed over an oblong surface. Once they were somewhat related to Op Art, the marks coming forward or receding according to how the viewer geared his vision. In his latest oils the rounds are almost dots — small, white buttons, moons, drops of rain — holding down a woolly crosshatch of gray crayon marks on a dark, nocturnal ground. The repeats are not obsessive, and made after all by hand, subtly varied. There is something contemplative and soothing about these quiet, man-made firmaments.

Gallo, Ferrari, Via Tormillina 26, Rome, to Feb. 29.

In this country in which there are few government grants and no private foundations, artists depend on a complex structure of critics, dealers and collectors to fit them into society and lead them to success. Each generation pays for this help dearly. Yesterday's neo-Dadaists, pop artists, abstractionists and photorealists, having given up their independence in the process, are already hard-remembered names today and rarely shown.

Now a new generation of young men — there are no women among them — is being carefully nurtured. They are in their early 30s, and, much like the "New Image" artists of the same age in the United States, want to have their cake and eat it too. Their drawings and paintings, more often figurative than abstract, are always on the awkward, rough side, ambiguous in meaning, purposely primitive, and exhibited in juxtaposition with funky objects dimly related to them.

In the case of Gallo a big black abstraction with two jagged yellow shapes in it has a yellow jagged object, like a lamb's jaw, made of wax, on the ground in front of it. Another canvas with sky-blue shapes on black is hung crooked next to a sky-blue funnel on the wall. Each canvas could have existed on its own as a respectable painted composition without the gimmick that makes it a conceptual tableau as well.

There are also delicate drawings of masks, parts of bodies growing into other parts of bodies, next to letters spelling out private words.

Opera in London

Surprise 'Otello' Revival Is a Winner

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 8 (IHT) — A shortage of cash brought to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, this week, not the originally scheduled new production of "Andrea Chénier," but the revival of a 25-year-old production of "Otello."

But with Placido Domingo singing his first London Otello, Margaret Price her first London Desdemona, and Carlos Kleiber the new conductor, there were no complaints, unless from the haplessly ticketless outside hopefully offering substantial sums for tickets not otherwise to be had.

The magnet, of course, was Domingo, and he, both as actor and singer, splendidly satisfied the high expectations aroused by reports of his Otello from other cities. But the honors of the evening were not his alone. He was in uncommonly illustrious company, with Price an amply and radiantly voiced Desdemona, Silvano Carroli an assuredly sinister Iago and, above all, Kleiber and the Royal Opera orchestra providing as incoherent and sensitively eloquent an account of Verdi's glowing score as this old production can ever have experienced.

It has rejoined in a succession of notable Otellos: Vinay, Del Monaco, McCracken, Vickers and Cosutta. As a spinto rather than a dramatic tenor, Domingo differs from and surpasses them all in the sheer beauty

and wide compass of his voice, especially in the lyric episodes, and most memorably in the poetical scene with Desdemona at the close of Act I, always a trial for more heroically voiced singers.

In size and weight of voice he is disadvantaged in comparison with his predecessors, and this told in those episodes where he was up against voices as substantial as Price's and Carroli's at full stretch. But both favored subtlety over vocal indulgence, it hardly mattered.

Glorious Effect
Domingo's voice largely makes up in resonant what it lacks in size. He gets 100 percent for even once of breath expended, and at such moments as the entrance "Esultate" and the "O gioia!" at the close of the Act III monologue the effect was glorious.

But reflecting on an extraordinary evening, it is Kleiber's contribution, and the way the orchestra played for him (and the way the chorus sang for him) that lingers most tenaciously in the memory, especially the manner in which the orchestral score was made tell without ever becoming obtrusive. What we heard from beginning to end of Act IV was chamber music of a quality rarely heard in an opera house. Further performances will be given on Feb. 9, 12, and 19.

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EC Fiber Producers Warn of Trade Losses

By Paul Lewis

BRIS, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Europe's producers of synthetic fibers yesterday said they stand to lose at least \$125 million this year if their governments provide no barriers to cheap United States fiber imports.

The producers maintain that U.S. controls on domestic oil and gas used in making synthetic fibers give its producers an unfair advantage in Europe where such controls do not exist. Their warning came intended to put pressure on European governments to push for a trade agreement at upcoming talks with President Carter's trade negotiator, Reuben Askew, in Brussels Feb. 18.

Earlier this week, the foreign ministers of the nine European Common Market countries had agreed not to impose continent-wide protection from U.S. fiber imports. They had agreed instead that only Britain was entitled to such protection.

European Manufacturers

But today, the 11 biggest European manufacturers strongly criticized the decision, terming it a "wait-and-see attitude" that threatened to "reduce to nothing" their own efforts to modernize the European fiber industry and make it profitable again.

Contending that U.S. price controls have given its producers a cost

advantage of 15-to-25 percent, the presidents of the European companies, which account for more than 80 percent of European synthetic fiber production, said their governments should either take protectionist measures now, or at least set a firm deadline for U.S. concessions.

The statement was issued jointly here by the French chemical giant Rhone-Poulenc; Hoechst and Bayer, West Germany's two leading fiber makers; the West German-Dutch Akzo-Enka consortium; ICI and Courtauld of Britain; Montedison, ANIC, Sni-Vicosa and Sytr, of Italy, and Belgium's Fabeika.

When the Common Market ministers rejected general trade barriers to fiber imports, it was said that they had done so because they

feared such an action would touch off a trans-Atlantic trade war with the United States. It was said that they were concerned that, if they had set up barriers, the Carter administration would take similar action against imports of European steel, which American steelmakers have said are undercutting their own products.

Other European industries that use oil and natural gas as a raw material, including fertilizer and plastics manufacturers, are also starting to complain about what they term unfair price competition by American rivals. As a result, the Common Market countries have opened general talks with the United States in Geneva about the situation.

European Steelmen Critical

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (AP-D) — A spokesman for the West European steel producers' association, Eurofer, today criticized the U.S. trigger price but suggested that revising the mechanism was preferable to a quota system.

The spokesman also said that he did not believe that U.S. steelmakers could prove EEC companies are guilty of dumping, or selling below cost.

"I don't think they have a case," he said. However, an industry analyst scoffed at that claim, saying the Americans could probably establish dumping fairly easily.

"We had been quite happy with the trigger price system until recently," the Eurofer official said. "Now, we're not so keen on it. We believe it's set at a level that can be undercut by U.S. mills."

The U.S. trigger price is a minimum import price on steel, based on production costs in Japan. If steel is imported at a price below this, it triggers dumping investigations.

This has resulted in a cutback in U.S. orders in the last few months, especially in flat products, he said. His group would be "disturbed" if the price were raised again for political reasons, he added. The way the system works now, he said, "violates the original intention."

The spokesman said the European industry remained opposed to so-called "voluntary arrangements" for limiting exports and rejected the idea of quotas.



Godfrey Messervy

People in Business

Lucas Industries has named Deputy Chairman and former Group Managing Director Godfrey Messervy chairman, succeeding Bernard Scott, who is retiring.

President of Borg-Warner Chemicals, Europe, George McNally has been named Brussels-based executive vice president of Borg-Warner Chemicals, worldwide.

The Long-Term Credit Bank International Ltd. in London has named former Japanese Deputy Minister of Finance for International Affairs, Koichi Inamura, chairman. Mitsuya Okubo has been appointed managing director; Frank Meyens and Yoji Kage have been appointed deputy managing directors.

Vice President and Regional Manager Donald Smith has been appointed president of Leasco Europe Ltd., of Maidenhead, England, succeeding David Woodward who has been named president and chief operating officer of the Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Co., of Philadelphia.

Policies Unaffected**U.S. Fed Newly Defines Money Supply**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP-D) — The U.S. Federal Reserve Board has introduced its new definitions of the money supply, designed to reflect more accurately the changing ways the public holds its funds.

The new definitions are not expected to alter the way the central bank conducts its monetary policy, however. Fed Chairman Paul Volcker said yesterday that, even using the new definitions, the Fed has been "remarkably on target" with the goals it set last October. The Fed is attempting to slow money growth to combat inflation.

As in the past, it appears the Fed will be focusing primarily on a relatively narrow definition of money. A new category called M-1, which replaces the old M-1, for example, consists of cash in the public hands plus checking-account deposits at commercial banks. However, the new M-1 eliminates checking deposits of foreign banks and official institutions.

A New Series

A new series, M-1b, adds deposits at all financial institutions that the public can use to pay bills essentially the same way as checks. Mr. Volcker noted that the new definition reflects the fact that new financial services increasingly are blurring the distinctions between commercial banks and thrift institutions, such as savings banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations.

Specifically, M-1b adds to M-1 such things as "NOW" accounts, which are similar to checking accounts but bear interest; credit union share drafts and demand deposits at savings banks, both of which provide checking-type services.

Because these instruments represent readily spendable funds, they greatly influence overall economic activity. Later this month, the central bank is scheduled to disclose the growth targets it hopes to achieve for its various measurements of the money supply.

The Fed also introduced several broader definitions of money and

overall liquidity. A new M-2 combines M-1b with consumer savings-type deposits and cash invested in money-market mutual funds. It also includes so-called overnight repurchase agreements at commercial banks and certain overnight Euro-dollar deposits. Under a repurchase agreement, an investor buys securities from a bank, which agrees to buy them back at a later date, paying a specified interest rate. Eurodollars are U.S. currency held on deposit outside the United States.

A still broader definition, M-3, adds several items to M-2. These include large-denomination time deposits and repurchase agreements held longer than one day. The new M-2 and M-3 both are far broader than the definitions they replace.

The Fed also unveiled a new liquidity measure, known as "L," which includes all assets that can easily be converted to cash. This new series encompasses M-3 plus short-term securities, such as bank-ers' acceptances, which are trade bills; commercial paper, or corpo-

rate IOUs; U.S. savings bonds and Treasury bills as well as other short-term Treasury securities.

In commenting on this new measure of liquid assets, the Fed said that it is "especially meaningful because it measures financial innovations in recent years have altered the public's demands for narrower measures." The Fed also said its new "L" measure mirrors the amount of "credit extended to the economy."

Weekly Numbers

The Fed said that it will release weekly numbers for M-1a and M-1b starting late Friday afternoon, and monthly figures for the other aggregates. As previously reported, the figures on New York bank loans to businesses will appear after a one-week lag, so that the next release will be delayed until next Friday.

Chairman Volcker said that he would prefer only one M-1 number instead of two. But he added that the dual definition was needed because Congress is currently considering extending nationally the authority for banks and savings and loan associations to offer NOW accounts. If use of these facilities grows, consumers likely would transfer funds from checking accounts to the interest-bearing NOW accounts. During this transition period, Mr. Volcker said, this switching of funds would accelerate the growth of M-1b at the expense of M-1a.

Once the transition period is completed, Mr. Volcker added, he hopes the Fed will be able to adopt a single M-1 measure. He cautioned, however, that because of continuing financial evolution, further redefinitions of money might be needed in the future. "This isn't necessarily the end of the road," he said.

M-1a rose \$1.4 billion to \$389.3 billion and the average \$389.1 billion was up 5.6 percent. M-2 rose \$3.5 billion to \$653.6 billion. U.S. banks' net borrowed reserves fell \$1.3 billion in the Feb. 6 week to \$130 million. Member bank borrowings declined \$1 billion to \$686 million.

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Unfriendly Takeover Questioned

By Robert Merz

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Seldom does a top regulatory official make a speech that fundamentally challenges a major trend or method. But in an extraordinary mid-January speech to the Securities Regulation Institute in San Diego, Calif., Harold Williams, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, laid the foundation for a basic re-examination of the unfriendly tender offer.

He questioned the very respectability of a device that he estimates has used up \$100 billion of corporate cash over the last five years. Mr. Williams argued emphatically that this treasure might have been better employed.

In challenging unfriendly tenders, he has rejected as "simplistic" the two popular views: one, that shareholders should have sole discretion in deciding offers based on price alone, or two: that boards of directors have the right to decide, based on their perceptions of the corporation's best interests. Too often, directors — particularly management members of the board — confuse corporate interest with self-interest, he said.

As a corollary to the latter, Mr. Williams said that directors, having decided against a proposed takeover, will resort to "virtually every weapon" in the legal arsenal, and their judgment is rarely challenged.

Pivotal Role

Mr. Williams argued that outside directors should have the pivotal role in determining what is appropriate corporate conduct, both for the corporations making and receiving tender offers.

Mr. Williams, a 52-year-old lawyer was formerly dean of the Graduate School of Management at the University of California at Los Angeles and a top executive with Hunt-Wesson Foods and with Norton Simon. He is clearly cognizant of the hostile takeover's overtones and deplores changes in corporate control that occur with "no greater concern" than "the exchange of deeds in a game of Monopoly." He

noted that "too often" the process did not result in better, more innovative management.

He also notes that low stock prices in an inflationary era often make it cheaper to buy assets than to build them, thus encouraging takeovers. But corporate "Napoleons" with their "short-term time horizon in office" may be tempted to embark on acquisitions for "ego satisfaction, prestige, and remuneration associated with size and the appearance of growth."

Those corporate cash reserves, he says, might better have been devoted to new production and employment opportunities instead of to "rearranging" the ownership of existing corporate assets through tenders.

He would hold outside directors to this extraordinary standard — that proper inquiries be made by unbiased and knowledgeable individuals, and that the results of that process be conscientiously considered and applied to takeovers.

While there is "an unfortunate tendency to assume that bigger is somehow better," it is the independent directors' responsibility to make sure that the acquisition makes substantive long-term good sense for the company, he said.

"They should not merely accept undocumented rhetoric about synergy or the benefits of improved management or financial controls, which may tend to be more illusory than real," he said. "The directors should consider management's prior experiences and track record, or its lack of them, in assessing and acquiring target companies, integrating new acquisitions into the corporation and delivering the anticipated benefits."

Mr. Williams said these directors should determine with "articulated standards" the cash worth of the target with specific justification of the premium. In a hostile takeover, where information is lacking, he said, the directors should consider whether they have a sufficient basis for determining value and whether the target can be successfully absorbed, justifying recent increases of 100 percent or more over pre-tender price is not "lightly or easily" discharged, he said.

Big Board Prices Rise

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 — Oil and gas stocks today continued to propel the New York Stock Exchange higher in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 10.16 points to 895.65, a new high for the year.

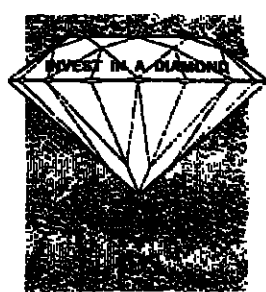
In a late development, the U.S. Federal Reserve staff projected a real contraction in the gross national product beginning in the current quarter ending in March and predicted that it would continue later in the year, although at a diminishing pace in the second half.

The Commerce Department predicted that rising oil import prices will cause the U.S. trade deficit to widen in 1980 from the \$24.7-billion gap recorded in 1979.

During an extended opening call, world sugar prices soared the 1-cent limit to new contract highs on general buying sparked by Cuban President Fidel Castro's confirmation of sugar crop difficulties last year. The limitless spot March surged by 3.41 cents to 26.00 cents a pound before slipping to 24.60 cents on scattered liquidation and profit-taking. The May delivery was bid at 24.37 cents, a new contract high.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included Dennison Manufacturing to 29 cents a share, Moran Bros. Inc. to 3 cents, Moore Corp. to 41¢, EIP Microwave to 2¢, Morrison-Knudsen to 46¢, Progressive Corp. to 10¢, Cabot Corp. to 50¢, Dennison Manufacturing to 29¢, E.F. Hutton Group to 20¢, John Harland Co. to 30¢, and Stride Rite.

Wayne Gossard Corp. said it was omitting a quarterly dividend, and Jack Winter Inc. reduced its quarterly dividend to 12¢.



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News and Notes

General Electric Co. of Britain, and Racal Electronics Ltd. are again escalating their bidding war for the ailing electronics giant, Deca Ltd. GEC Friday increased its offer, valuing the target at \$97.9 million. GEC's raise comes only one day after Racal, responding to an initial GEC offer Monday, raised its bid. Moreover, Racal said that in light of the increased bid by GEC, Racal's board will meet later in the day "with a view to considering an increase in its offer" for Deca. The new GEC bid is 550 pence in cash, or to the extent that shareholders choose, the alternative of new 8 1/2 percent convertible, unsecured GEC 1990-1992 loan stock for each Deca ordinary voting share. For each Deca non-voting "A" share, GEC now is offering 450 pence cash, or to the extent shareholders choose, 480 pence nominal value of the new 8 1/2 percent convertible loan stock. GEC said the new loan stock will be issued credited as fully paid and will be convertible into GEC ordinary shares on the basis of 25 ordinary GEC shares for every £100 in nominal value of the convertible stock in September of any year from 1982 to 1990. GEC, which says a subsidiary now holds 520,000 ordinary voting Deca shares, or 7.1 percent, said all other terms of its offer for Deca remain the same (IHT, Feb. 8).

A natural gas discovery, potentially major, in Wyoming has started heavy trading in the stocks of several U.S. companies. The well drilled by the Amoco division of Standard Oil of Indiana is the Amoco Kewanee Federal No. 1 located midway between the Whitney Canyon and Carter Creek fields, which are nine miles apart in southwestern Wyoming. This area, known as the "wherewith belt," is considered one of the most promising for oil and gas development in the United States. While Indiana Standard

said the Kewanee Federal well has yet to be tested in a conclusive way, analysts said that it might indicate that the Whitney Canyon and Carter Creek fields are part of one large field 15 miles or more long. If so, analysts say, it could be one of the largest fields ever discovered in the United States. The well is 37 percent owned by Indiana Standard, 31 percent owned by Gulf Oil, 19 percent owned by Dow Chemical and 13 percent owned by Champion Petroleum, a unit of Union Pacific. A spokesman for Indiana Standard says the company is "optimistic" about prospects for the Kewanee Federal well but cautioned that the main testing is still ahead and will require several weeks.

China's oil resources in the western area of the Bohai Sea off eastern China will be developed jointly with Japan under an agreement signed in Peking. Japan's National Oil Corp. said the new pact, covering a small but promising area with estimated oil reserves of 5-to-10 million tons, followed an agreement signed in December involving oil exploration in the western and southern areas of the Bohai Sea. Under the latest agreement, exploration will be done chiefly by the Japanese. When commercial production starts, probably late in 1982, Japan will receive 42.5 percent of the output over 15 years, NOC said.

Burlington Industries sold its West German textile subsidiary and will restructure its French operation, both of which posted big losses last year. The company says a subsidiary now holds 520,000 ordinary voting Deca shares, or 7.1 percent, said all other terms of its offer for Deca remain the same (IHT, Feb. 8).

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
General Public Utilities			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,490	1,490	1,330
Profits	95.78	138.77	138.77
Per Share	1.56	2.30	2.30
LTV			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,950	1,390	1,390
Profits	45.8	8.8	8.8
Per Share	0.42	0.42	0.42
Travelers			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	8,000	5,300	5,300
Profits	173.5	39.6	39.6
Per Share	6.03	2.33	2.33
Travelers *			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	107.1	100.1	100.1
Profits	2.52	2.32	2.32
Per Share	100.5	92.6	92.6
General Dynamics			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	1,090	898.1	898.1
Profits	57.7	48.3	48.3
Per Share	2.14	1.80	1.80
AMF			
	1979	1978	1977
Revenue	4,060	3,210	3,210
Profits	185.1	138.6	138.6
Per Share	6.85	5.19	5.19

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(Continued on p. 12)

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To be considered, you must be an American Board Certified or Board eligible physician and possess or be eligible for a license or have a current nursing registration in one of the following states:

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National Medical Enterprises
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(213) 479-5526

NATIONAL
MEDICAL
ENTERPRISES, INC.

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F



Quotations in Canadian funds

All quotes cents unless marked %

High	Low	Close	Chg
80120 Abit	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
100 Ackland	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
1200 Aero Ind	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
45012 Alfa Gas	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
200 Alho Ind	20	20	0
800 Alpo Cont	22	22	0
4155 Andros W	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
250 Arpus C pr	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
200 Audetco	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
4000 Alcoa A	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
4945 BP Can	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
2721 Bank N S	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
500 Batten B	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
185 Beth Cos	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2150 Bralor Res	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
300 Bromelco	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
2800 Brando M	27	27	0
4405 BCFP	27	27	0
2133 BC Phone	16 1/2	16 1/2	0

CAPITAL AVAILABLE

For viable international projects

\$500,000 Minimum

Also excellent U.S. and Foreign

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Shawnee Oaks, California 91404

U.S.A. (213) 789-0422

Telex: 451355 VENCAP 15A

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

OLIVERIA S/A - INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO

DE OLEOS VEGETAIS, focusing

the implementation of its industrial unit

located in Palmar, RS, is interested in

acquiring machinery and equipment for

the extraction of vegetable oils. Interested

parties are requested to present their proposals

in writing to the following address:

Rampa Odebrecht Cruz n° 15-1-Pavilhão

Porto Alegre - RS - CEP. 91.000 - BRAZIL

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 7, 1980

High	Low	Close	Chg
19700 Brunsw	51 1/2	51 1/2	0
150 Budd Can	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
2575 CAB	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
25400 Cad Frv	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
7300 Col Pow A	43 1/2	43 1/2	0
2750 Corolla	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
6250 C Nor West	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
2822 C Packrs	35 1/2	35 1/2	0
4141 Can Perm	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
520 Can Trust	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
700 C Tuna	31	31	0
3300 Cobalt A	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
2100 Con Cel	9 1/2	9 1/2	0
47 COE	31 1/2	31 1/2	0
14791 CP Brk	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
11744 CP Inv	29 1/2	29 1/2	0
4278 Can Tire A	21	21	0
5024 C Utilities	21	21	0
191 Canad Oil	37	37	0
3850 Cora	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
625 Canstar	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
6250 Colson	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
9000 Cherotech	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
40 C Holiday	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
9050 Con Distr	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
21234 Cons Gas	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
1200 Con Ferdy	30	30	0
6250 Colson	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
205224 Cosco R	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
4700 Colant	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
6500 Con Int	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
32400 Cyrenus	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
32455 Star Res	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
34440 Dean	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
340 Deon A	6 1/2	6 1/2	0
12213 Denison	39 1/2	39 1/2	0
4010 Dico	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
34950 D Bridge	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
14480 Defaso A	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
1210 Dem Store	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
620 Du Pont A	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
18495 Dryden L	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
1100 Elmco	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
45740 Falcon C	14 1/2	14 1/2	0

High	Low	Close	Chg
20433 Fibra N	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
2200 Fed Ind A	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
220 Fed Pion	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
7510 Francosa	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
2477 Fraser	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
2220 G In Res	7 1/2	7 1/2	0
2100 G Distrb A	9 1/2	9 1/2	0
2000 G Distrb W	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2220 Gaborator	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
11465 Granduc	35	35	0
475 GL Forest	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
1800 Greyhound	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
100 H Group A	430	430	0
2700 Hard Crn A	29	29	0
6800 Howker	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
100 Hoves D	9 1/2	9 1/2	0
3024 H Bay Co	32	32	0
10232 IAC	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
404 Indusmin	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
200 Inalis	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
825 Inland Gas	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
1025 Int Mgtl	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
2247 Inter Pipe	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
4500 Ivaaco	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
10725 Jenack	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
4940 Keller Re	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
17280 Kam Kodis	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
12400 Kerr Add	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
7450 Kerr A	32	32	0
1210 Lab Min	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
24455 Lacara	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
500 Loni Com	29 1/2	29 1/2	0
1289 LL Loc	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
2520 Lab Co A	42	42	0
2075 Lab Co B	42	42	0
2295 MLC	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
100 Mclan H A	32	32	0
3408 Est Metic	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
12400 Mtel Corp	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
3927 Molson A	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
1374 Molson B	26 1/2	26 1/2	0
4937 Moore	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
3424 Murphy	32	32	0
1905 Nor Trust	27	27	0

High	Low	Close	Chg
14724 Noranda	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
4704 Norcan	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
1750 Norwest W	35	35	0
21040 Okevoed P	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
5925 Occident B	31 1/2	31 1/2	0
5872 Olin	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
54925 Pomeroy A	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
5872 PonCan P	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
13010 Pombing	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
8445 Petrofin	51	51	0
2000 Pevto Oils	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2100 Pine Point	34	34	0
32400 Place G	35	35	0
17048 Plover	44 1/2	44 1/2	0
21900 Rom	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6820 Redpath	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
3220 Rd Shenis A	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
6021 Reichhold	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
30130 Renew Prp	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
833 Ramon	48 1/2	48 1/2	0
2270 Rothman	24	24	0
27248 Scastra	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
100 Scotts	7	7	0
30211 Shell Can	33 1/2	33 1/2	0
8272 Sherill	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
900 Sigma	54	54	0
7448 S Seers A	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
900 Soter St	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
1445 Southam	31 1/2	31 1/2	0
675 St Broadst	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
37788 Stearns	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
375 Steep R	45	45	0
8725 Sulebro B	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
480 Suncoy Pr	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
2748 Tera	15	15	0
3297 Tack Car A	33 1/2	33 1/2	0
34885 Tack Car B	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
1590 Teledyne	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
11751 Tex Can	30	30	0
1195 Thom N A	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
11457 Tor Don Bk	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
765 Torstar B	22	22	0
4978 Traders A	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
4855 Trns AM	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
27380 Trinity Res	11 1/2	11 1/2	0

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 7, 1980

High	Low	Close	Chg
1995 TrCan PL	35 1/2	35 1/2	0
15200 Turbo CI B	31 1/2	31 1/2	0
7854 Union Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
2900 Union Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
13147 U Sisco	34	34	0
222 Un Canfield	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
200 Alcan	34	34	0
11810 Verit Car	34	34	0
12740 Vesteron	31 1/2	31 1/2	0
1250 Westwood	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
7785 West Mins	33 1/2	33 1/2	0
3028 Weston	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
1840 Woodval A	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
2004 Yk Bear	15 1/2	15 1/2	0

Total Sales 1,000,000 shares

All quotes cents unless marked %

Questions in Canadian funds

Sales Stock

224 Alcan

19023 Bnk Mont

200 Can Cmt

2000 Canon

2980 Can Bath

7000 FCA Int

2000 Ford

17400 Power Co

34000 Royal Bk

200 Zellers

Total Sales 1,145,000 shares

Montreal

Toronto: TSE 300 Index

February 8, 1980

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VICE-PRESIDENT - INTERNATIONAL

BASE SALARY \$100,000 PLUS

Our client requires a hard-driving, innovative and charismatic entrepreneur with visible skills in managing a capital intensive industry.

Comfortable in a cross-cultural environment, the ideal candidate will possess the recognized technical expertise from the automotive, chemical or telecommunications field, be a strong manager/leader with approximately fifteen years experience principally with an American Multi-National both in the U.S. and abroad.

Likely to have a marketing or financial background and mother tongue English; a European language would be an asset. Candidates will be selected on their ability to demonstrate the type of "hands-on" leadership that will get the job done. Location is open.

Please reply in confidence to

William P. Graer,

Regional Director,

M.S.L. International Management Consultants
306-310 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels-Belgium.

M.S.L. International

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AUSTRALASIA THE AMERICAS

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Chg	12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Chg
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Chg	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Chg
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22											

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 8, 1980
Seier

	D-Mark		Franc		Sterling	
1/4-14/16	8.5/16	7.7/16	4.13/16-15/16	17 1/4-	17 15/16	
1/8-7/16	8 1/8-8 1/16	7 1/8-7 1/8	5-5 1/8	16 1/2-	16 1/2	
1/4-1/2	8 1/2-8 1/2	7 1/2-7 1/2	5 1/2-5 1/2	17 1/4-	17 1/4	
1/2-3/4	8 3/4-8 3/4	7 3/4-7 3/4	5 3/4-5 3/4	17 1/2-	17 1/2	
3/4-1	8 7/8-8 7/8	7 7/8-7 7/8	5 7/8-5 7/8	17 3/4-	17 3/4	
1-1 1/4	9-9 1/4	7 15/16-7 15/16	5 15/16-5 15/16	18-	18 15/16	

Currency Rates

Trading across the border with the February 8, 1980 foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the national currencies of each of the following countries not to take into account bank service charges.

\$	£	DM	FF	L.t.	Gld.	BF con.
1.92.725	44.5	441.10327	4.9707	0.2382	—	6.796*
1.92.725	65.0125	16.2345	67.958	3.5025*	14.708	—
1.92.725	4.003	—	42.70*	—	90-11	1.62
2.23.96	—	3.99625	3.36	1.851.00	44.025	28.94
1.92.725	1.855.80	88.88	97.83	—	62.00	84.51
1.92.725	—	2.598	0.575	0.245	0.124*	0.351
1.92.725	4.079	9.75	23.42	—	0.10565*	21.25*
1.92.725	1.73455	0.90565	39.739	0.20075	84.3215*	5.7308*
1.92.725	0.623096	2.49881	28.8825	1.157.47	2.15789	40.5379*

*Belgian financial franc; 2.8825; Canadian \$: 1.5199; Danish kroner: 1.3470; Hong Kong \$: 4.8585; Irish £: 0.7070; Italian L: 37.665; Kuwaiti D: 4.0000; Swiss franc: 1.4803; Saudi Riyal: 3.36605; Schilling: 13.7605; Turkish L: 1.8040; U.A.E. dirham: 3.7493; Yenc: 241.60.

1.92.725 Irish £.

(a) French franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Units of 100. (c) U.S. dollars.

Source: Currency Unit, as quoted in *Barron's*.

*For official figures for European countries; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

International Bonds Traded in E

Midday Indicated Prices, February 8, 1980

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

(AP)— list is a net Secur-	Closing Prices, February 8, 1980	Per M Pena E Petroli
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For Britain, Less Inflation Or More Debt Is Vexatious

(Continued on Page 9)

bank. "Funding the government borrowing requirement at these levels has become an appalling millstone."

The burden is great not only because the British debt is so big relative to the country's gross national product, but also because so much of it is of long maturity.

Insurance and Pension Funds

The gilt market is dominated by insurance and pension funds that want long-term bonds. Almost four times as much British debt as American debt is of long maturity.

Making the debate here still more urgent is the fact that Britain uses gilt sales as the principal means of controlling its money supply.

To shrink the money supply, the British authorities simply put another bond on the market, thereby soaking up the cash. In the United States, by contrast, the Federal Reserve conducts monetary policy quite apart from Treasury financing by buying and selling existing government securities in the open market.

One way to minimize the cost of financing the British budget deficit would be to offer more short-maturity debt. But there are five reasons

But the principal buyers do not have much appetite for such issues, analysts say. Moreover, while such a strategy would lower the level of debt service in the long run, in the short term it would increase it, since a high level of capital repayments would have to be refinanced as well as the interest charges.

Or the British government could decide to do what many U.S. corporations do to protect themselves, against paying unnecessarily high interest. It could sell bonds that give it the right to pay them off after, say, five years if rates come down.

But these ideas do nothing about the long-term debt that Britain has already issued. The government, of course, could buy some of it up, but this is possible only if it had a surplus, which is nowhere in sight.

The British authorities are now studying their methods of monetary control. Their findings, due by the end of February, are also expected to intensify discussion of debt management in a period of high inflation.

"The tremendous problem," said one specialist, "is the incompatibility of issuing debt at a yield of 15 percent when you're trying to get

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

February 8, 1980

The first two value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the symbols of Swiss Funds. Funds volume quotes are given in Swiss francs. The frequency of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the DFI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (t)—irregularly.

BANK, JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) Bond Fund	SF 62.62
(d) Growth Fund	SF 69.00
(d) Greater	SF 70.00
(d) International	SF 67.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE, L:

(d) CSF Fund	SF 14.61
(d) Swiss Fund	SF 14.61
(d) ITF Fund Inv.	SF 11.65

BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (CI) Ltd:

(w) Universal Dollar Trust	\$ 8.99
(w) Universal Euro Fund	\$ 8.99

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(w) Capital Int'l Fund	\$ 22.57
(w) Capital Int'l High Yield	\$ 22.57
(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	\$ 23.21

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisse	SF 303.80
(d) C.A. Swiss Fund	SF 303.80
(d) C.A. Swiss Bond	SF 303.80
(d) C.A. Swiss Div.	SF 303.80
(d) Energie-Vest	SF 166.50
(d) Usaco	SF 211.60

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentre	DM 19.76
(d) DIT Investment	DM 16.68

EARNED FID. SERV. N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:

(d) Earned Fid.	\$ 2.57
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FIDELITY PO Box 676, Herndon, Bermuda:

(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$ 3.92
(w) Fidelity Dir. Swis. Tr.	\$ 6.69
(w) Fidelity Div. Fund	\$ 3.46
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$ 3.45
(w) Fidelity World Fund	\$ 2.70

FIDELITY POB 106 St. Helier, Jersey C.I.:

(w) Fidelity Starling A	\$ 4.29
(w) Fidelity Sterling	\$ 4.29
(w) Fidelity Sterling D	\$ 5.39

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

(w) Barry Pac. Pk. Ltd.	\$ 4.49
(w) G.T. Asia Fund	\$ 13.22
(w) G.T. Bond Fund	\$ 13.33
(w) G.T. Div. Fund	\$ 13.33
(w) G.T. Investment Fund	\$ 13.32
(w) G.T. World Fund	\$ 12.77

JARDINE FLEMING:

(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$ 9.80
(r) Jardine S. East Asia	\$ 2.91

LLOYDS BANK INTL. POB 01 GENEVA 11:

(w) Lloyds Int'l Fund	SF 470.00
(w) Lloyds Int'l Fund	SF 291.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bernard):

(w) Reserve Assets Ltd. Fund	\$ 9.90
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ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (CI) Ltd:

Q.C. Div. Connectivity Tr.	\$ 4.80
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SOCIETE GENERALE:

(r) Portus S. R. Est	SF 130.50
(r) Securinvest	SF 130.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

(d) Americo-Vest	SF 394.75
(d) Americo-Vest	SF 394.75
(d) Asian Portfolio	SF 329.25
(d) European Star	SF 361.00
(d) Euro-Vest	SF 361.00
(d) Universal Fund	SF 73.41

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(w) Abaco U.S. St.	SF 34.69
(w) Americo-Vest	SF 34.69
(w) Convert-Invest	SF 42.00
(w) Euro-Vest	SF 42.00
(w) Euro-Vest	SF 42.00
(w) Pacific Invest	SF 77.75
(w) Swiss-American	SF 115.00
(w) Swiss-American	SF 115.00
(w) Swiss Swiss R. Est	SF 33.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Prophyl:

(d) Uninvest	DM 55.48
(d) Uninvest	DM 55.48
(d) Uninvest	DM 46.44
(d) Uninvest	DM 46.44
(d) Uninvest	DM 61.25
(d) Uninvest	DM 23.92

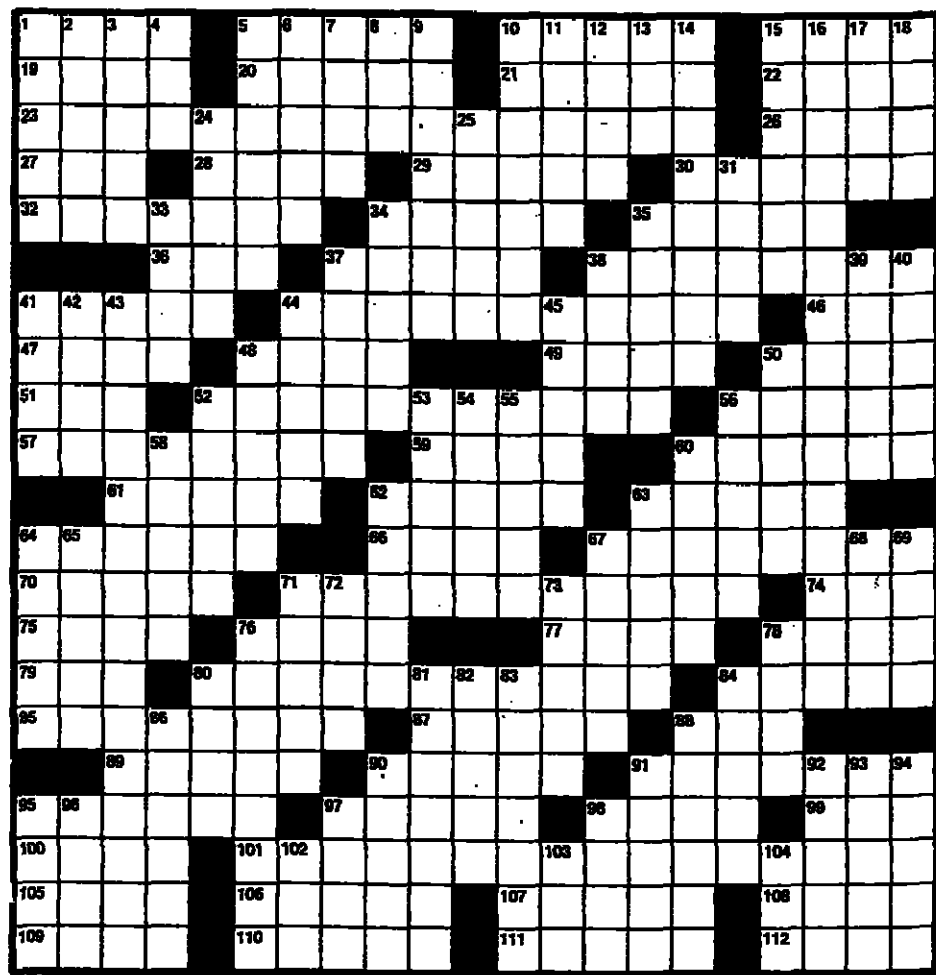
Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	\$11.00
(r) Arab Finance I.P.	\$98.82
(r) Arab Finance I.P.	\$124
(w) Austral. Select Pk.	\$1.48
(w) Banques - Issue Pr.	SF 110.85
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	\$14.21
(d) Capital Growth	LF 1269.00
(d) Capital Growth	\$85.87
(w) Chelad Fund	\$2.56
(w) Cleveland Fund	\$11.21
(w) Convert. Div. A Certs.	7.73
(w) Convert Div Int. B. Certs.	14.24
(w) D.C.C.	\$51.69
(d) Dollar Fund Int'l	\$14.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	\$2.27
(w) Dreyfus Intermittent	\$25.95
(w) Europa-Oilfields	LF 131.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	\$432.10
(w) F.I.R.S. Tr.	\$231.00
(w) Formosa Issue Pr.	SF 130.95
(w) Formosa Issue Pr.	SF 130.95
(d) Franklin	\$1.91
(d) Franklin Trust Interests	N 37.99
(d) Fund of N.Y. Inv. Svcs	\$ 9.31
(d)	
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.95
(w) Hausmann Hidd. Inv.	\$ 43.63
(d) Indusave Multibonds A.	\$112.40
(d) Indusave Multibonds B.	\$122.80
(d) Interland S.A.	\$11.69
(w) Interfund	\$14.57
(w) Int'l Int'l Fund (Jersey)	\$21.48
(w) Int'l Int'l Fund (Jersey)	\$21.48
(w) Investo Divs.	DM 22.80
(d) Investo Divs.	DM 22.80
(w) Investo Atlantique	\$ 29.06
(d) International Fund	\$ 14.57
(r) International Tr. Fd. S.A.	\$11.44
(w) Japan Selection Fund	\$82.82
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	\$14.48
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1264.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l A.	\$14.57
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jco. F.	\$ 30.14
(w) Levermore Cos. Hold.	\$ 70.13
(w) Lusham	\$ 70.13
(w) Maple Leaf Growth Inv.	Cant 10.35
(d) Mediolanum St. Fund	\$13.05
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	\$ 14.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	\$17.22
(w) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	\$ 14.64
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	\$ 5.69
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	\$ 9.77
(w) Odeur	\$ 14.56
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	\$1495.54
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	\$ 35.70
(d) Romfo Fund	\$140.22
(w) Rothchild	LF 164.60
(d) Safe Fund	\$ 8.47
(d) Safe Trust Fund	\$10.99
(w) Samford Portfolio	SF 26.75
(w) Swiss H.A.V.	\$12.93
(w) SMIH Select Fund	DM 16.50
(w) Talent Global Fund	\$13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Swi)	\$ 30.96
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Swi)	\$ 49.93
(w) Transatlantic Fund	\$ 11.52
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.26
(r) Unilever Assurance Queens	\$ 14.10
(w) United Cap. Fund	\$ 11.00
(w) Int'l Bond Fd	\$102.01
(w) Western World Fund	\$ 7.74
(w) World Fund	\$ 49.59
(w) Worldwide Fund Ltd	\$11.52
(w) Worldwide Securities	\$10.21
(w) Worldwide Special	\$ 2,134,943.6
DM = Deutsche Mark; = = Ex-Dividends;	
Swiss = Swiss Francs; LF = Luxembourg Francs;	
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

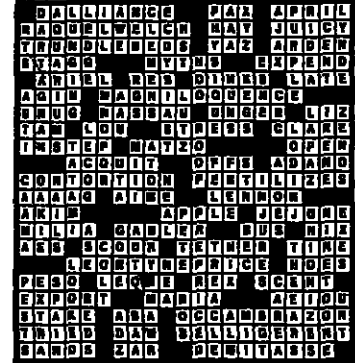
Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Added Activists By Louis Baron



- ACROSS**
- 1 Paint on Sundays
5 Santa Anna won here
10 Keys' kin
15 Peeler's target
20 "— is an island"
21 "Tin"t's vulgar cousin
22 Freshwater mussel
23 Stage-door loser
26 Caen's neighbor
27 Domesday Book money
28 What Anne Hathaway bath
29 Alone on the boards
30 Bacon slice
32 Dicer's lucky throw
34 "Peanuts," e.g.
35 "Duino Elegies" author
36 He could build castles in Spain
37 Gotlander
38 Woodshed sessions
41 Goya duo, for short
44 Home in the burles
46 Virgilian wrath
47 Alike, in Aries
48 Kind of flakes or snow
49 Flag maker's name
50 Leg: Prefix
51 Fox's relative
52 Rainier's daily activity
56 "— alive!"
57 Magazine
58 Mountain man
59 Mouthward
60 Marmalade tree
61 Corbeled window
- DOWN**
- 2 City on the Ouche
3 Where to buy an amphora
4 Tip the derby
5 Storage place
6 Haphazardly
7 Kind of color
8 Seagull in southeast
9 China
10 Mayan language
11 Ballroom oldie
12 Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio"
13 Took notice
14 Pure (or impure) fiction
15 Photog's offering
16 People of Graz
17 U.S.S.R. cape
18 Carter-cliff hanger phrase
19 El Bahr
20 Saloon swinger
21 Breathe's needs
22 "— believe!"
23 Mark 9:24
24 Calgary's prov.
25 Orsk's river
26 He had a way with Frost
27 Della from Detroit
28 Finch
29 Certain birds of a feather
30 Say "Shalom"
31 Muddling fumare
32 Flatop on land
33 Kanten
34 Busy unionizer
35 Like a tabby
36 Immie's mate
37 First place
38 Hourglass filler
39 Heel stepped on by women
40 Red news feeder
41 O'er's antithesis
42 Sea in an ocean
43 Marchetti of pro football
44 What a hobo rides
45 Guernsey lilies
46 "Alceste" composer
47 Receiver of checks
48 Borgnine role
49 Solomonic to the nth degree
50 Cubes and pyramids
51 "Funny Girl" girl
52 Specified
53 Bathysphere man
54 Apportioned portions
55 Drop in the Vegas bucket
56 In the flesh
57 Pianist Balogh
58 Monument site in India
59 Sheet feat
60 Capitol Hill turn-down
61 It's heard from a herd

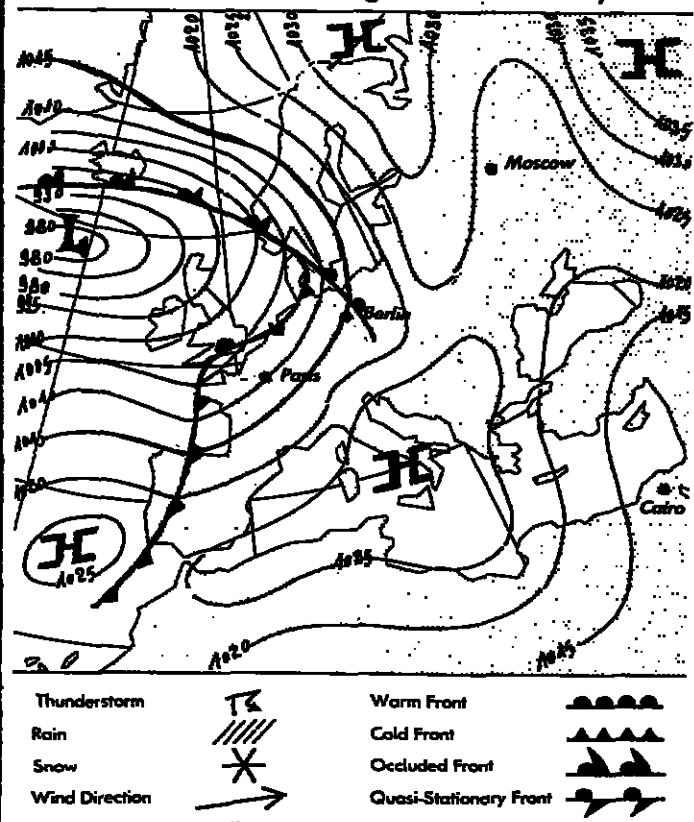
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

C	F	C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	15-20	Overcast	MADRID	9-14	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10-15	Rain	MAIAI	9-14	Fair
ANKARA	-1-10	Foggy	MILAN	4-9	Foggy
ATHENS	15-20	Overcast	MONTREAL	-1-12	Fair
BEIRUT	18-24	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-11-12	Snow
BELGRADE	4-9	Foggy	MURKIN	8-14	Cloudy
BERLIN	4-9	Overcast	NEW YORK	-3-8	Fair
BRUSSELS	11-12	Cloudy	NICE	15-19	Fair
BUCHAREST	1-4	Rain	OSLO	-14-7	Fair
BUDAPEST	8-14	Foggy	PARIS	12-14	Fair
CASABLANCA	16-21	Fair	PRAGUE	12-14	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-2-5	Snow	ROME	15-19	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15-20	Foggy	SOFIA	4-9	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9-14	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-1-10	Snow
EDINBURGH	5-9	Rain	TEHRAN	10-15	Showers
FLORENCE	14-17	Foggy	TEL AVIV	18-24	Foggy
FRANKFURT	7-12	Overcast	TOKYO	5-10	Rain
GENEVA	6-11	Fair	TUNIS	15-19	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-14-7	Fair	VIENNA	10-15	Overcast
HOUSTON	14-17	Fair	WARSAW	1-4	Fair
ISTANBUL	15-20	Overcast	WASHINGTON	1-10	Fair
LA PALMAS	25-27	Fair	ZURICH	7-12	Fair
LISBON	15-19	Overcast			
LONDON	9-14	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	25-27	Fair			

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday

Thai Musicians Hit Sour Note
In Anthem for Chinese Guests

BANGKOK, Feb. 8 (AP) — Premier Kriangsak Chamanan today ordered a probe into an incident in which a government band played the national anthem of Taiwan at a banquet yesterday honoring the widow of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

Gen. Kriangsak said that he considered the incident "a serious mistake" and instructed the Foreign Ministry to send an official apology to Mrs. Deng Yingchao and her delegation.

Reporters at yesterday's banquet said that Mrs. Deng and her Thai hosts were ready to exchange toasts when the government's Public Relations Department band began playing the national anthem of Taiwan instead of that of China.

About halfway through the anthem, reporters said, Maj. Gen. Chatichai Choonavan, the host, realized the mistake and immediately sent his aide to stop the band. Reporters said that Mrs. Deng and her delegation exchanged embarrassed glances, but made no comment.

Authorities said that the conductor apparently picked up the wrong musical score from the band's music library.

Thailand severed ties with Taiwan in 1975 and opened relations with China during the administration of former Premier Kukrit Pramoj.

Mrs. Deng, heading a Chinese People's Congress delegation, left Bangkok today after a week's visit of Thailand as guests of Air Marshal Harin Hongsakula, the speaker of Parliament.

BOOKS

GANDHI
A MemoirBy William L. Shirer. Simon & Schuster.
Illustrated. 255 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WE want to explain his smile. Except for George Orwell, everybody who has written on Gandhi mentions his smile. William L. Shirer positively bubbles about it. A revolutionary — Shirer prefers and insists on calling him a "genius" and a "saint" — ought not to look like the Hindu cat that swallowed the British imperial canary, especially if he is a vegetarian who gave up sex at age 36. Gandhi's smile was the smile of a prankster, a kind of wink of the mouth. It sits at the center of his myth. Clustered around it are the familiar props: the prayer book, the eyeglasses, two pairs of sandals, the spittoon and the spinning wheel. After the daily spinning of 200 yards of yarn, after the 4-mile "matinal" walk, after who knows how many fasts and newspaper articles, after 2 1/2 half centuries of the subjugation of his people, he smiles.

We would like to believe that a good man is also happy; that sex is overrated; that the enemy can be converted by superior virtue; that nonviolence works. Why should history turn? But we also — at least those of us who belong to the secular West — are so steeped in psychoanalytic solvent, the mystifications of ego and id, that we suspect all smiles of being masks. Perhaps good humor is a political trick. Perhaps asceticism itself is neurotic. If Gandhi was not Lenin, why not? It is as if we somehow felt we deserved a Lenin.

A Windy Disappointment

Shirer, reporter, novelist and popular historian of the Third Reich, spent nine months covering Gandhi for The Chicago Tribune in 1931. He has brooded about the experience for almost 50 years. His memoir is a windy disappointment. It pushes, repeats itself, stamps its foot, consorts with lazy language and begs every important question. We are told that Gandhi changed Shirer's life, but not how. He is uneasy about Gandhi's mixture of politics and religion, but doesn't know why. He is disturbed by Gandhi's inclination in his dotage to sleep with young naked women, but retreats in embarrassment. He would prefer that Gandhi hadn't pressured his disciple to be as chaste as Bapu, but seems not to have wondered whether there might have been an authoritarian component in Bapu's personality. He reports that Gandhi's wife may have died of bronchitis because her husband refused to allow her the "violent act" of a penicillin injection, but can't bring himself to disprove. He is aware that nonviolence would not have worked with the Germans, the Russians or the Japanese, but would rather not think about it.

The fact of the matter is that Gandhi's politics would not have worked without his religion, which

An Arrangement of Humility

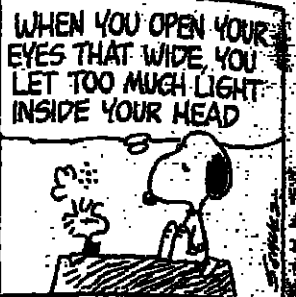
This is symbolic politics with a vengeance. What worked on the famous Salt March — the equivalent of the Boston Tea Party — did not at all apply to Auschwitz. The British were full of bad faith, and Gandhi knew it, and so did the British, and so does Shirer for all his animadversions on various vicereys. Nonviolence didn't even work in India; with the departure of the last viceroy, the Hindus and the Moslems sought to slaughter one another.

We're entitled to wonder whether Gandhi, who disdained science and cities and machinery, could have led an underdeveloped country out of a dark age. We may ask legitimately whether "militant nonviolence" doesn't depend for its sex appeal on apocalyptic possibilities: "The civil disobedience movement," wrote Isaac Rosenfeld, "had a thrilling, crackling atmosphere of thunderstorms; without this high potential of violence, pacifism is mere church." We demand to know whether or not, behind the smile — Buddha? Gioconda? Cheshire cat? — there was an arrogance of humility, a masochism and perfectionism, an ambition for power through self-denial? Could he have tolerated a genuine democracy?

Shirer is sincere in his devotion and immune to reflection. He mumbles and rants and concludes, in effect, that you had to be there. I'll go along with Orwell, who forced himself to admit, too late, that Gandhi could be admired: "Regarded simply as a politician, and compared with the other leading figures of our time, how clean a smell he has managed to leave behind!"

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

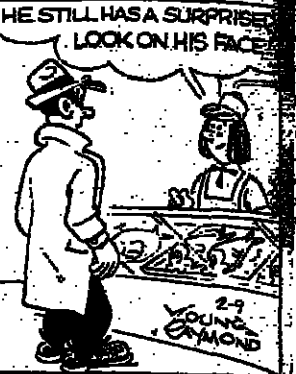
PEANUTS



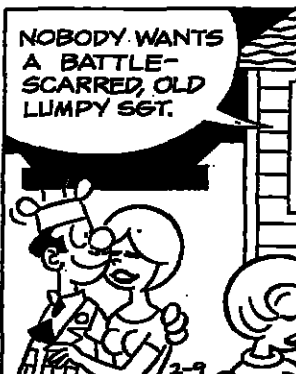
B.C.



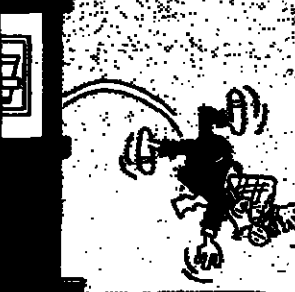
BLONDIE



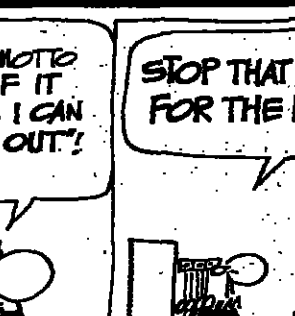
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



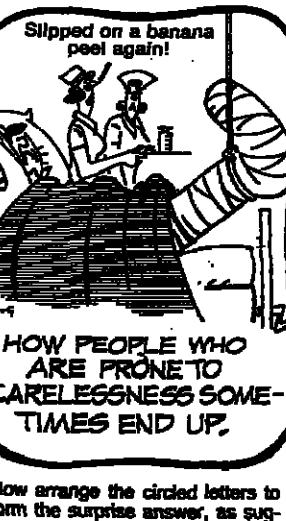
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WEJEL
PYXOR
DRAIMY
NAIGAN



HOW PEOPLE WHO ARE PRONE TO CARELESSNESS SOMETIMES END UP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers Monday)

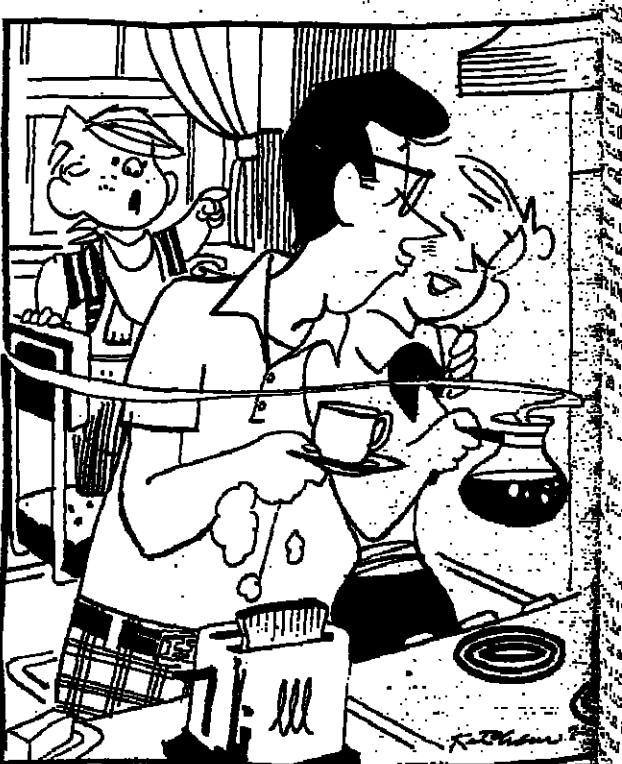
Yesterday's Jumbles: SOGGY LOATH RATIFY IMPEDE

Answer: What the dramatist who stole all his plots was — A "PLAY-GIARIST"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU DON'T HAVE TO KISS HER TODAY. IT'S SATURDAY!"

taining the facilities once the Winter Games end, once the athletes scatter throughout the world, once the flame is snuffed out, once there are no longer any traffic jams in the Adirondack Mountain village with one red light.

Coghlan has said it isn't beyond possibility that somebody could break 3:50. Curiously, he doesn't seem to consider Craig Masback a major threat, although when Englewood's Sebastian Cox won the "golden mile" last summer with a world record of 3:49, Masback was third with 3:52.1. Coghlan finished fourth.

Masback is the young man from White Plains who went from Princeton to Oxford and became the first Oxonian undergraduate to break four minutes. (Roger Bannister was an Oxford alumnus when he started this nonsense.)

It nettles Masback that Coghlan seems to take him lightly. "I've nev-

doors," he told Howard Schmetz, the meet director, "but Coghlan is in for me."

"Coghlan has said he will run every last," Masbach said. "I will run every, very fast."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	
Philadelphia	35	11	2	237	152	
NY Rangers	27	19	3	203	186	
NY Islanders	25	20	7	210	188	
Atlanta	23	22	7	176	179	
Washington	15	32	5	161	191	
Smythe Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	
Calgary	28	15	1	161	141	
St. Louis	23	22	5	192	174	
Edmonton	19	26	4	196	220	
San Jose	16	28	6	166	186	
Colorado	14	21	8	166	203	
Winnipeg	14	32	5	146	220	

WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	
Chicago	28	15	1	161	141	
St. Louis	23	22	5	192	174	
Edmonton	19	26	4	196	220	
San Jose	16	28	6	166	186	
Colorado	14	21	8	166	203	
Winnipeg	14	32	5	146	220	

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Art Buchwald

Moment of Truth For Gilded Gifts

WASHINGTON — The newspapers and airwaves are filled with commercials urging people to bring in their gold and silver jewelry to stores and dealers. Jewelers are not selling but buying these days, and the public is showing up in droves with everything from diamond pendants to silver salt and pepper shakers.



Buchwald

While it is true that the buy-back value of these items has never been higher, there is a danger involved which I believe everyone should be warned about.

McCloskey's wife decided to cash in on some valuable pieces of jewelry that her husband had given her through the years. She was under the impression — and McCloskey had never denied it — that everything he bought her was worth a fortune.

Accompanied by her friend Melba, "for protection," she took it all down to a jeweler who was guaranteeing the highest prices in Washington.

The man behind the counter picked up one piece at a time, said "junk" and threw it down.

Mrs. McCloskey was not only shattered by the man's contempt for her earthly possessions, but mortified that Melba was a witness to the embarrassing scene.

McCloskey's wife said, "But if my jewelry is a lie, maybe everything about this marriage is a lie."

That's the stupidest thing I ever heard. We've been married for 15 years, and just because some greedy jeweler tells you your baubles aren't worth what you thought they were, there is no sense in thinking our marriage is on the rocks. The thing I have always loved you for is that you are not one of those hard, grasping women who counts her blessings in baubles.

"Well," McCloskey's wife said, "if something did happen with this marriage, I could always sell my diamond engagement ring."

McCloskey said nervously, "I wouldn't if I were you."

Melba promised she wouldn't say a word to anyone. What she really meant was that she wouldn't say a word to anyone until she could get to the nearest telephone.

When McCloskey got home that evening, his martini was warm and his wife was cold.

"Do you remember that beautiful gold necklace you bought me in Mexico City 10 years ago?" his wife asked.

"The one we had insured for \$5,000? I hope you didn't lose it."

"I wish I had," she replied. "I took it to the jeweler today and he said it was worth \$20."

"That's ridiculous. The man who sold it to me in a dark alley off the Avenida de Montezuma said it was a priceless Inca treasure."

"You never told me you bought it from a man in a dark alley!"

"Did you know that the pearl earrings you brought back from Beverly Hills were bought by the Monsanto Chemical Co.?"

"I don't believe it. I paid \$150 for them."

"And the silver family heirloom brooch you gave me for our wedding? Plated. I've never had such a miserable day in my whole life."

"Well, you told me to go to the jeweler's. You were very happy wearing all that stuff before you found out what it was worth."

McCloskey said, "But if my jewelry is a lie, maybe everything about this marriage is a lie."

That's the stupidest thing I ever heard. We've been married for 15 years, and just because some greedy jeweler tells you your baubles aren't worth what you thought they were, there is no sense in thinking our marriage is on the rocks. The thing I have always loved you for is that you are not one of those hard, grasping women who counts her blessings in baubles.

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McCloskey said nervously, "I wouldn't if I were you."

Mary Blume

Adventures in the Film Factories

Whatever Became of Robert Parrish?

"I lived in a factory town and the factories produced movies just as Detroit produced automobiles and Hershey, Pennsylvania, produced chocolate."

Robert Parrish.

"Growing Up in Hollywood"

PARIS (HT) — Even in his palmy days Hollywood, like any factory town, kept a careful, if quirky, eye on cash flow. Why did the great Warner Brothers gangster films always feature a black two-door Chevie? Because Jack Warner had made a deal with General Motors. Were such montages at Universal as "Roman Empire" or "Building the West" rather similar to MGM's "You bet they were." Universal's montage editor Harry Kaufman had instructed his young aide, Robert Parrish, to borrow prints and pinch all he could. By much ingenious thrift Kaufman and Parrish were able in one film to deliver both the Middle Ages and the Industrial Revolution for \$275. "The Renaissance on another picture came to \$695.75, but that was in color," Parrish said.

And why were the kids in John Ford's early films always the same: members of the Watson family (seven children), the Johnsons (six) and the Parrishes (four)? Because that way Ford could fill a schoolroom scene and still have to contend with only three screen mothers.

As Parrish rose from boy extra to Oscar-winning editor and finally to director with "Cry Danger" in 1950, Ford was the dominant influence although Parrish always called him Sir, even when Ford was best man at his wedding, and he didn't speak to the impossible man for 20 years. But when he heard Ford was dying, Parrish rushed from London, where he now lives, for a last visit.

Epilogue

He wrote an account of the visit for Nunnally Johnson and eventually it became the epilogue of Parrish's "Growing Up in Hollywood," which did well in the U.S. and Britain and is just out in France under the title, "J'ai Grandi à Hollywood" (I Stock), with an introduction by director Bertrand Tavernier that begins:

"Growing Up in Hollywood" answers a question that all lovers of American literature have asked themselves: whatever became of Huckleberry Finn?

Despite his grey hair Parrish is still boyish and gangling. His tone in the book is affable and homespun. Parrish gets a job as a boy extra in Chaplin's "City Lights" because he is good with a peashooter. Later he is hired for a Sonja Henie film despite the all-too-evident fact that, like the other extras, he cannot skate. He appears next to Pete the Dog in the Cast-



Author Parrish: Hollywood revisited.

ing Directors' Album of Screen Children which solemnly states, "Every player in this book has had screen experience." The average age of the performers, Parrish notes, was about four. He sings "Nearer My God to Thee" on the Titanic as it sinks under Frank Borzage's direction and, by putting soap in his eyes, earns an extra \$2.50 a day for crying at the same time.

The awful Harry Cohn and Cecil B. de Mille are more comic than menacing and Parrish's eye is benign, though sharp: when he and his wife, Kathie, are invited to dinner at Dick Powell and June Allyson's, he notes, "June had to set her hair for the next day's shooting and thought Kathie might like to watch her put the curlers in."

Innocence

In Paris to launch the French edition, Parrish said, "The theme of this book was innocence. When Fatty Arbuckle was doing his things in San Francisco and all those scandals went on, I was with Lord Nelson one day and Marie Antoinette the next. It was sensational."

The book ends in the early '50s: "When it got ugly, with McCarthy, I stopped," Parrish said, quoting Mark Twain, "When one writes about grown people — he knows exactly when to stop. But when he writes about juveniles, he must stop where he best can."

"Growing Up in Hollywood" will eventually have a sequel, although Parrish feels more

at home these days in London. "I came there to do a movie in 1958. It took about two years not to do it. I turned to my wife and said, 'I think we live here now.'"

"My agent said, 'If you leave, you're blowing it.' I had to literally decide whether to make a picture with my pal Irwin Shaw in London or whether to make a 'Gunfight at the OK Corral' at Paramount. It seemed much more fun to ski at Klosters and go to the Caribbean with Rita Hayworth than to stay on the Paramount backlot."

"Gunfight at the OK Corral" was eventually made by John Sturges. "I don't think he's all that happy," Parrish said. "And my other contemporaries are Mark Robinson who's dead. I'm certainly better off than he is — and Robert Wise who is certainly a successful director but I don't know what his life is like. I've enjoyed my life."

In the factory town, Parrish says, you were considered a freak if you had heard of Eisenstein. He was startled to learn of French film buffs' admiration for Hollywood when he was invited to a Cinematheque homage to Delmar Daves.

"Delmar Daves was considered a Warner Brothers hack, or not a hack but an assignment writer and then an assignment director. The main thing everyone knew about him was that he collected rocks."

Parrish skipped the Daves homage but greatly enjoyed his own: "I hadn't made that many pictures then. They showed 'The Wonderful Country,' 'The Purple Plain,' 'Cry Danger.' I liked them. I thought it would go on forever. There were no movies of mine that I thought were terrible. I only made them later."

Parrish hasn't made a film since "The Marcellites Contract" (1974), which he says is not exactly the film he would like to be remembered for. In such films as "The Wonderful Country," "The Purple Plain" and "In the French Style" with Jean Seberg, French buffs have found a calm despair and a search for a place where a person can find peace and happiness.

"The French guys don't like around: there's got to be a theme. I certainly wasn't aware of any when I was making the pictures but I'm delighted to have someone say, 'don't you realize what this is all about?'" Parrish said.

This summer Parrish will direct a film based on a Robert Louis Stevenson novel, Bertrand Tavernier will produce and has written the script with Parrish. This means that Parrish will actually become an auteur, never having written a line of script before — or even having thought about it.

"If a guy could actually type, I wouldn't change a thing," he said. "It's probably why I wasn't a major success as a director but it never struck me that writers could be bums, too."

PEOPLE: Rome Court Won't Return Sophia Loren's Painting

An appeals court in Rome has ruled against a request by actress Sophia Loren for the return of 500 paintings valued at \$3.8 million confiscated by the Italian government to settle tax claims against her producer-husband, Carlo Ponti.

Some of the paintings, including canvases by Rubens, Picasso, de Chirico and Braque, were taken from Miss Loren at Rome airport in March, 1977, when she tried to take them to her home in France. Judge Carlo Desario said the confiscated paintings were now considered the property of the state. Miss Loren's lawyer said she would appeal. . . . Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner has won Round 1 in his battle to keep Playmen magazine off the streets of America, but the Italian woman who publishes it is not ready to sound retreat. Adeline Tassilo, a striking 44-year-old blonde, built Playmen into one of Italy's most successful men's magazines. Now she's bringing it to the United States — or trying to. But as he did in Italy 13 years ago when Playmen first came out, Hefner filed a suit seeking to bar publication of the magazine, claiming its name would confuse readers who might really want a Playboy. Hefner lost the Italian suit on appeal. But in Manhattan, U.S. District Court Judge Abraham Solar ruled in favor of Hefner. Tassilo said she "absolutely" will appeal.

Television star Gabe Kaplan beat a field of seven finalists to capture \$190,000 in the Amarillo Slim Second Annual Poker classic at the Sahara-Reno hotel-casino. Kaplan won the money in the Super Bowl of Poker, a three-day hold 'em game that concluded the two-week event.

Argentinians no longer have to cross the border to see Woody Allen's "Manhattan" — the comedian has won a two-month battle against censors who had refused to allow an uncut version of the film to open there. A spokesman for United Artists, the film's distributor, said the Argentine Motion Picture Classification Board backed down after weeks of negotiation and "Manhattan" opened in Buenos Aires, restricted to viewers over 18. The board's most serious protest was against a line spoken by Allen, who plays a writer, Isaac Davis. In the film, Isaac's wife, played by Meryl Streep, leaves him for another woman, comments Isaac: "She converted from bi-sexuality to lesbi-

anism." Before the decision, the Argentinians had traveled to neighboring Uruguay and Chile to view the film.

Anne-Marie, the former Danish princess and wife of former King Constantine of Greece, has lost a baby after a three-month pregnancy, a spokesman for her doctor said. The couple, who fled Greece in 1967 after an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the then military dictatorship, live near London and have three children.

"With the things happening in ghazistan and Iran, how come Derek can fill a room to talk about the firing of a director?" a reporter asked Hollywood's new sex queen at a jammed news conference. Hollywood said she "I think" world has its priorities mixed. The 23-year-old actress, who gained fame as the perfect beauty in movie, "10," called the conference to deny reports that she and husband, John, had bounced director Noel Black off her latest picture, "A Change of Seasons." Mrs. De arrived with producer Martin R. Sohl, who said he had fired Black because of "artistic differences."

He said he had fired director Richard Lang to complete the picture. . . . The shooting location said De and Black feuded over camera angles for Mrs. Derek. One publisher report said Derek was physically thrown off the set. Derek, 53, not attend the news conference. His wife denied the reports about friction on the set.

An Aspen, Colo., judge said Christopher Lawford — son of Peter Lawford and nephew of Sen. Frank Lautenberg — will buy himself a new house. The judge said the stay out of trouble. Young Lawford found himself in the hands of law last Christmas when an Aspidrugist became suspicious of a man who called, identified himself as a doctor and ordered a prescription for 43 capsules of the painkiller Darvon. The druggist called police, and they were waiting when young Lawford showed up to claim the pills. Judge Fitzgerald said he handed him one year of "deferred prosecution" — which leaves a 21-year-old sentence and a \$1,000 fine still hanging over his head.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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